FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 250 *27 December 1979*

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ZAMYATIN REBUTS WESTERN 'ARGUMENTS' FAVORING MISSILE DECISION

LD251946 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

["The World Needs Military Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25, TASS--"The World Needs Military Detente," This is the heading under which LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published on December 26 the following article by Leonid Zamyatin:

"Two weeks have passed since the Brussels session of the NATO Council adopted the decision on deploying qualitatively new missile nuclear weapons in a number of West Europear countries. This lapse of time makes it possible to assess from a certain distance the action that has been taken, to view it in connection with the overall development of the events in the world of today, above all in Europe.

It should be noted that besides the United States only three countries have actually declared in favour of the deployment of these missiles--the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. A number of other states did not support the decision on deploying U.S. weapons in Western Europe. By all indications, those who did not vote for this measure were guided by a sound assessment of its disastrous effects on the destinies of Europe, on the cause of peace as a whole. The stand of these countries reflected the fact that realism is gaining the ground, that the ideas of detente took a firm hold of the hearts and minds of people and are not easy to erase. This stand also shows that it is not so easy to replace detente with a different process, that of the arms race. There was no and there is no need for the adoption of that decision by NATO. There is nothing to substantiate, there is nothing to justify this decision, though such attempts were made and will, apparently, continue being made.

Let us dwell on some of the arguments mentioned by the supporters of deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It is asserted, for instance, that the Soviet Union has created superiority in the missile nuclear means and thus disrupted the balance of forces in Europe. Some authoritative Western leaders declare that it is necessary, therefore, to increase armaments and only then to hold negotiations; it is necessary to modernize the existing weapons, to restore the balance of forces that was, allegedly, disrupted in Europe by the Soviet Union. In answer to such assertions, Leonid Brezhnev declared in his speech in Berlin on October 6 that over the past ten years, the number of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers in the European part of the Soviet Union did not increase by a single missile, by a single plane. Quite the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers, just as the yield of these missiles, decreased somewhat.

The Soviet Union was ready, when it proposed negotiations, to make a further reduction, as compared with the present level, in the number of nuclear medium-range means. But, certainly, only in the case if no such means are additionally deployed in Western Europe. Western powers, which took the decision in Brussels, assure that they needed about 600 new Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in order to restore the allegedly upset "balance of forces" in Europe. But until the recent time leaders of these countries, including President Carter, during meetings and conversations with Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna declared that there was relative "equilibrium of forces" in Europe. Now, in order to justify their new military plans they say that there is no such equilibrium. What then has happened? The first statement was made in June this year, the second statement is made a few months later. When did they speak the truth: at that time, or now?

NATO has had medium-range missiles in Europe since 1960's. The number of these medium-range means by now is by no means less than that which the Soviet Union has of forward basing, or as it calls them, weapons of the theatre of operations of the NATO joint armed forces in the quantity of 800 units. (They include U.S. tactical aviation, stationed at American bases in the European Continent--384 units, aircraft-carrier aviation--292 units, etc.). It should be added that 5 missile submarines have been put not so long ago at the disposal of the NATO Supreme Command. These submarines carry 500 nuclear warheads of Poseidon missiles that can reach the territory of the Soviet Union. Besides, Great Britain and France also have medium-range means, a total of about 300 units.

And where from comes the "disproportion" with the help of which they are trying to substantiate the need of an additional deployment in Europe of about 600 qualitatively new medium-range missiles? The "disbalance" is formed because the quantity of Soviet medium-range nuclear means, deployed in western areas of our country. Western countries compare only with the number of similar means that are in the possession of Great Britain and France only. Thus, deliberately omitted are many hundreds of American nuclear arms carriers which belong to the system of forward basing. And one more fact: When the SALT II negotiations were under way, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States to discuss the question of means of forward basing. The United States then refused to discuss this question. Now it raises this question in an absolutely different plane, asserting that there is "inequality" in medium-range means. If the SALT II treaty does not include means of forward basing, this occurred as a result of the Soviet Union's concession to the United States in the course of those negotiations.

One more argument is being put forward. They say that this is nothing more but "modernisation" of the existing weapons. But one can modernize what stands on earth, i.e., modernized is the type of weapon which has already been deployed. In this case it is a qualitatively new weapon which previously was not operational with the United States, which was non-existent in Europe. Long-range cruise missiles are a fundamentally new weapon with a radius of action of more than 2,700 kilometres. Deployed on the European territory and thus approached to the frontiers of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, it can fulfill the tasks of hitting targets deep on the territory of the USSR. Pershing II missiles are also absolutely new missiles with a range of action of up to 2,500 kilometres, equipped with a nuclear warhead with a high-precision system of guidance by a radar chart of the ground. Pershing II missiles can be equipped with more than one warhead. Consequently, the danger of the American plan of deploying the new missile-nuclear weapon in Europe is also that it is not only a new weapon qualitatively by its parametres, but is bound to cope with quite different tasks as compared with those means which were deployed earlier on the territory of Western Europe.

Let us revert to SALT II negotiations. Limitations for cruise missiles of ground and sea basing were set in the protocol to the treaty. It was stipulated that these cruise missiles must be limited by a not more than 600 kilometre radius of action. Why? It was held that this is the weapon of a special type, difficult to be controlled by national detection means. And exactly therefore the range of that weapon was limited in such a way that it should not disturb of tactical long-range missiles and intend to deploy in Europe cruise missiles with a range of action up to 2,700 kilometres. So let us compare these facts. What do they testify to?

Has the USSR lately disturbed the equilibrium of forces? We shall cite one more pronouncement--that by prominent American expert in control over armaments Herbert Scoville, former deputy director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for science and technology.

He said that military NATO has no need to take a decision on deployment in Europe of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles, since in reply to SS-20, as Soviet missiles are called, NATO already has 500 nuclear charges of Poseidon missiles at 5 submarines which were put at NATO's disposal and which reach the territory of the USSR. From these words it is clear that by deploying new missiles aggressive Western circles want to gain military superiority in order to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union from the positions of supremacy.

Leaders of Western countries deliberately confuse the public opinion in the question of negotiations. They started talking about negotiations after the NATO took the decision, when, in actual fact, set into motion was the whole mechanism of the production and deployment of a qualitatively new missile weapon.

In other words, they want now to propose to us negotiations from the position of force. But nothing will come of it for the Western side. This is a step backward from the earlier-agreed upon principles of conducting negotiations on the basis of equality and undiminished security. It was exactly on this basis that accords in the SALT II sphere were attained.

Proposing negotiations on medium-range missiles the USSR was striving to prevent further escalation of the arms race in Europe, to stop a new round in building up that dangerous type of nuclear weapons. Western powers did not heed the Soviet initiative. They left unanswered Leonid Brezhnev's proposal that undelayed negotiations be held before adoption of the NATO's decision. They took the decision on the production and deployment of new medium-range missiles and thereby destroyed the basis for negotiations on this problem.

Much is being said in the West now that the talks can be conducted in a parallel way, as if moving along two roads: On the one hand, to conduct talks and, on the other, to continue building up armaments. From the view point of the logic, it is the same as if to place a train on the rails so that the right-side wheels should be moving forward while the left-side wheels should be rotating backwards. It is clear in advance what would be the result of such movement. We are not prepared to hold talks on such a basis.

The deployment of medium-range missiles creates a direct threat to peace and security of European peoples. It is sought to add 600 more missiles with warheads to the nine thousand nuclear warheads that are at the United States disposal in the European Continent. Do the European peoples need this? Does this strengthen their security? No. There is more than enough nuclear weapons; the world is already oversaturated with nuclear weapons. What is needed is the reverse process--the limitation and liquidation of these weapons. This is precisely what USSR is calling for, when making appropriate proposals, in the United Nations, too. But these proposals are actually being rejected by the West.

Let us dwell on another "argument" which is now often mentioned in Europe. It is the thesis that the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe is caused by the fact that as a result of the conclusion of the SALT II treaty the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" protecting Western Europe is now, allegedly, seriously weakened. And some leaders of the West see in this a threat to security of Western Europe. They assert that Europe must have its own nuclear missile weapons which could protect it from the threat from the East. And so Western Europe is receiving about 600 missiles. But these are not European weapons but U.S. weapons, and it is the United States that has the right to launch these missiles.

So it turns out in reality that the United States is as if compensating itself for the reduction that takes place as a result of the conclusion of the SALT II treaty by the deployment of long-range tactical missiles, as they are being described in the United States. West European peoples are actually becoming U.S. hostages.

Simultaneously with NATO's decision, Carter announced a military program which envisages a sharp increase of the plans of military production in the United States for five years ahead. The scope of this program is characterised if only by the fact that 20 billion dollars more is asked for 1981 as compared with the allocations for the military spending in the current year. Washington is edging on the world to the road of the speed-up of the arms race, seeks to bring it back to the times of the cold war.

All this shows that the world is now in need of military detente as never before. A steady improvement of the political climate in Europe is hardly possible without military detente. A rough balance of forces has long since formed in Europe and is being preserved. We do not disrupt this balance and have no intentions of disrupting it. The Soviet Union does not seek superiority in the nuclear missile sphere either. This balance, apparently, does not suit the United States and some of its allies, so they decided to ensure their military superiority. But they must realise that their actions lead not to military detente but in the opposite direction, no matter how they try to conceal this.

'CHANGE IN U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE'; ESSENCE OF SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD262307 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Glance at the British Scene"]

The British media has had a lot to say about Washington's plan to deploy a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. These plans have now been formally approved by NATO, despite the fact that the Americans, who were supported by London and Bonn, failed to secure the unanimous support of their NATO partners. The new American missiles will be deployed only in Britain, West Germany and Italy. Holland has postponed its final decision on this matter for 2 years and Belgium for 6 months. Serious objections have been raised by Denmark and Norway.

So the first practical conclusion to be drawn from this situation is that there is a crack all along the NATO facade. There is a growing rift between the bigger and smaller members of the community, between the stronger ones who want to boss around and the weaker ones who have to obey. The obvious question one wants to ask in this connection is what is behind the calls for modernizing NATO's nuclear capability. This is all the more puzzling since there has been no change in the balance of military strength in Europe. The real answer is that the Americans have changed their military doctrine. Having reached a rough balance in strategic intercontinental missiles with the Soviet Union, the Americans are trying to get an edge over their Soviet counterparts at regional level in Europe.

In the past Washington was committed to a doctrine of massive nuclear retaliation based on United States nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, but when a rough balance was finally reached between the two sides it was decided to use new weapons and new tactics for any future pre-emptive strike. It is quite clear that having a strategic weapons parity it would be absurd to be the first to push the nuclear button. The 20 to 30 minutes which it takes intercontinental ballistic missiles to reach their targets would be quite enough for the other side to launch its counter-strike. If, however, Pershing II missiles are launched from West Germany it would tqke them about four minutes to hit targets on Soviet soil. This clearly provides the basis for some dangerous plans.

Current rhetoric about Eurostrategic weapons in fact is meant to cover up plans to build a new first strike capability in close proximity of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. These new plans turn Western Europe into a kind of lightning rod which would save the United States from nuclear retaliation. But the Pentagon plans have no future. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies will simply have to take appropriate counter measures, so in the long-term the NATO decision cannot strengthen the security of Western Europe in general and British security in particular. What it can do is heighten the risk of nuclear conflict.

Suffice it to recall the recent false nuclear alarm in Colorado Springs when a faulty computor had signaled a nuclear attack on the United States. It took 6 minutes to discover the mistake and call off the alarm. If, however, some such mistake occurs with the new American Eurostrategic missiles there would hardly be any time to call off the alarm.

There is also an important economic side to the new NATO plans. In conditions of a political parity, when we have a rough balance in nuclear missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization the stockpiling of more weapons on wither side is quite senseless; it would make much better sense if both sides reduced stockpiles on a mutual basis without upsetting the general balance. This is the essence of the latest Soviet proposals. We suggest reducing the general level of military confrontation, which would also lessen the wasteful burden of the arms race on both sides.

Some reactionary politicians in the West argue that every new spiral in the arms race would place an intolerable conomic strain on the Soviet Union, while the United States can still afford this waste. This theory calls, in effect, for wearing out the Soviet Union economically and for obstructing this country's economic progress. However, this theory is not new. Truman and Churchill hoped that American nuclear monopoly would force the Soviet Union to bow to United States pressure or join a wasteful arms race which would undermine the Soviet economy. It is true, of course, that our economic progress would have been much greater if we had not wasted money and resources to break the United States atomic monopoly, but if we could do it in the hard postwar years and develop atomic weapons of our own, it is quite futile to expect the Soviet Union to reconcile itself to a NATO military superiority in Europe.

As for the view that the continued arms race would discredit the socialist system, it may prove to be far more damaging for capitalism than for us.

BORISOV ACCUSES FRG'S GENSCHER OF 'DEMAGOGY'

LD242317 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

["Why Should the Public Be Misled?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Borisov writes:

The FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has assumed a thankless and, we should say downright, an unenviable role after the NATO Council's Brussels session. With persistence, worthy of a better application, he makes nearly every day speeches, statements, gives interviews in which he tries to convince the international public that allegedly negotiations with the Soviet Union are possible on the basis of the recent NATO decisions.

In doing so the Bonn minister pretends he does not hear unambiguous explanations to this score, which have already been repeatedly made in Moscow and in other capitals of the states, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The question arises: How one should understand the "deaf ear" of Mr. Genscher. There is every indication that his assertions have only one aim: To mislead the public of West European countries, to confuse and misinform it. Here is a typical example of eloquence of the minister which cannot be described otherwise but demagogy. "For all who want peace there can be no other alternative, but negotiations", Genscher declared pathetically in an interview to the Springer newspaper BILD-ZEITUNG. But the question is where the foreign minister of the FRG was when the Soviet Union proposed in due time before the NATO session--that negotiations be opened without delay on reduction of a mutual basis of missile-nuclear medium-range weapons? That was an honest proposal, stemming from the equilibrium of forces between East and West, recognized by the Western politicians themselves. It is clear to all who seriously think of the results of the Brussels session of the NATO Council that the decision taken in Brussels on the production and deployment and deployment of medium-range missiles in the European Continent has fundamentally changed the situation and upset the very foundation for the negotiations. But Genscher stubbornly pretends that nothing has changed after the Brussels session. Through the FRG foreign minister the NATO proposes negotiations "from the position of strength", but the person who is at the head of the Bonn foreign policy department should have known from the history of modern time diplomacy that any attempts to impose upon the USSR negotiations on such terms are useless. And here is one more example of "eloquence" which is also rather dubious. "We," the minister said, "want the guarantee of peace and the lessening of the burden of military expenditures which lies on the shoulders of peoples". But how one can believe in sincerity of such a desire! As if the FRG Government could not know that exactly the NATO decisions usher in a new round in the missile-nuclear race which will inevitably entail huge, multi-billion additional expenditures. The present declarations, made by Genscher to this topic, rather look like crocodile tears. As one reads the FRG foreign minister's interview, he becomes increasingly convinced that the main method he uses is to put everything upside down. "Nobody should decline, he asserts, the hand extended by us!" But it is known to all that expactly the NATO bloc refused to adopt the Soviet Union's proposal to sit at a table of negotiations immediately, without procrastination. The FRG foreign minister misleads the world public by asserting: "We (that is NATO) want just equilibrium, not supremacy." In practice, however, things are quite opposing. Having undermined the basis of East-West equilibrium, NATO now wants to have supremacy. And one cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the most vigorous role in realisation of NATO's sinister plans is assigned to those whose armies, as is still remembered by our generation, committed aggression against many European countries, sowed death and destruction in the whole continent.

Summing up the result, one can confidently say that if Mr. Genscher expects by his numerous declarations to somehow pacify the European peoples, he will obviously fail in doing so. The attempts to camouflage the real meaning of NATO's bellicose plans and deeds by peaceable phrases makes the public more wary, still more apprehensive.

Levin: Arms Talks Call

LD212254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] It is reported from Bonn that Genscher, FRG foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party addressed a meeting of the party presidium and called on the Warsaw Pact states to give speedy reply to the West's proposal for talks.

Genscher's speech, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, is not the only one of its kind. Over the last few days a number of West European politicians have attempted to give the impression that the NATO Council session proposed holding talks on problems of detente and that the socialist states are allegedly being slow to reply. This position provides grounds for drawing the conclusion that the ruling circles of NATO states are striving to lay blame for declining talks on limiting armaments, primarily missile armaments, at someone else's door. After all, it is well known that as far back as October the Soviet Union proposed holding talks directed at averting a fresh arms race spiral. This initiative was expounded in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. A month later it was given concrete shape in the form of Comrade Brezhnev's replies to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent. The West ignored the Soviet proposal, just as it disregarded the statement of the Warsaw Pact member states' Foreign Ministers Committee. What is more, at the NATO Council December session a decision was adopted to produce new U.S. nuclear missiles and station them in West Europe. Thereby NATO took upon itself the grave responsibility of undermining the basis for talks being proposed by the socialist states. It may be said with total justification that NATO ruling circles replied to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives with the Washington-imposed decision to transform the FRG, Britain and Italy into a launching site for new U.S. nuclear missile weapons aimed at the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. The decision of the NATO Council December session is a direct challenge to the people's desire for peace and security and for release from the burden of mounting military expenditure. This is nothing other than great-power rejection of the vital interests and sensible and realistic positions of many European countries.

JCP ATTACK ON U.S. MISSILE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

LD250904 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 25, TASS--The Communist Party of Japan has resolutely condemned the aggressive nuclear strategy of the United States and urged the Japanese people and the entire mankind to launch a vigorous struggle against the atomic threat. President J. Carter's administration has taken course for a "modernization" of its domination in the world, for which it is forcing on its allies the policy of stepping up the arms race, the newspaper AKAHATA points out today. A fresh link in this aggressive imperialist strategy is the "perfection" of the tactical nuclear weapons and the plans to deploy them in various parts of the world. NATO has recently taken under U.S. pressure the decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Means of nuclear attack remain in the south of the Korean Peninsula, the newspaper points out. Thus, the American strategists are creating for the peoples of other countries the threat of retaliatory nuclear strikes. Striving for a further buildup of the nuclear arms race, the USA appropriates increasingly greater funds for this aim. Over the recent four years alone, the newspaper points out, the appropriations on the creation of nuclear means of tactical warfare have grown 3.5 fold in the Pentagon's military budget. Already now nearly 22 thousand units of U.S. medium range nuclear missiles are placed in Asia and Europe. Even their very deployment in peacetime is fraught with a grave threat to the life of the population. The peoples of various countries are waging an active struggle against this dangerous strategy of the United States, against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, for a full ban on its production and use, writes AKAHATA. All people of the world must launch even more resolute actions in order to put an end to the attempts of U.S. imperialism to place mankind under the threat of a nuclear tragedy.

PACT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF DESCRIBES ALLIED COLLABORATION, AMITY

LD241421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Lt Gen A. Merezhko, deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "In a Single Combat Formation": "Loyalty to the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] The great Lenin and the Communist Party created the Soviet state's armed forces to defend the socialist homeland. Soviet soldiers are educated in the spirit of the friendship and international fraternity of the peoples. They reliably defend Great October's gains and vigilantly protect the peaceful labor of Soviet people, who are creating the most just society on earth--communism. By their devoted service of the homeland, selfless fulfillment of their international duty, unshakable dedication to the communist ideals and unexampled mass heroism, the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy have earned the love and gratitude of our people, the working people of the great socialist community and all progressive mankind. "Our army," L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "is educated in the spirit of profound devotion to the socialist motherland, the ideas of peace and internationalism and the ideas of friendship of the peoples. It is in precisely this that the Soviet Army differs from bourgeois armies. And it is because of this that Soviet people love their army and are proud of it."

The wise leadership of Lenin's party, indissoluble unity with the people, the great advantages of the Soviet social and social and state system, ardent patriotism and socialist internationalism have been and remain the inexhaustible sources of the USSR Armed Forces' strength and invincibility.

The CPSU is constantly concerned to insure that our heroic armed forces have everything necessary to fulfill their responsible mission. The USSR's steadily growing economic might, Soviet people's selfless labor and the wonderful achievements of the country's science and technology have determined the present-day face of the Soviet Army and Navy.

All branches of the armed forces have undergone changes. The Strategic Rocket Forces are being successfully improved. It is they that largely determine our country's defense might. Ground Forces have been equipped with various modern combat hardware and weapons. The country's Air Defense Forces are developing and have reliable complexes to combat enemy air weapons. The air force has the latest models of aircraft and helicopter. The navy has become qualitatively new. It is equipped with nuclear submarines, missile-carrying and antisubmarine naval aviation and various classes of surface ships. The armed forces Rear Services and Civil Defense have improved considerably. "The Soviet Armed Forces," Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has noted, "now represent a modern army, well trained and equipped with the latest powerful hardware.... They have everything necessary to fulfill their tasks."

The Soviet Army and Navy are strong by virtue of servicemen's high political consciousness and boundless devotion to the motherland. Military cadres are truly the gold fund and backbone of our army and navy, while communists and Komsomol members are the cementing force.

In strengthening our armed forces the CPSU and the Soviet Government are not seeking military superiority over other states. Our country spends on defense needs just as much as is necessary to insure its security and the security of our allies. Exposing bourgeois propaganda's fantasies about the "Soviet military threat," L. I. Brezhnev has stressed: "...We do not seek military superiority. [paragraph continues]

It has never been, nor is it part of our intentions to threaten any state or group of states. Our strategic doctrine has a purely defensive thrust." The Soviet peace initiatives are conclusive proof of our love of peace and good will. That is the common viewpoint of the fraternal socialist countries. It was reaffirmed with the utmost force at the recent sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee and Defense Ministers Committee.

For almost 25 years now the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces have been defending the peace and security of the socialist community's peoples. Formations and units of all categories of troops and naval forces are assigned to them from each allied country. Formations and units from the USSR Armed Forces are also assigned to the Joint Armed Forces. They include, for instance, the following regiments that won fame on the Great Patriotic War battlefields: the Lyublinskiy Twice Red Banner Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Guards' Tank Regiment; the Proskurovskiy Red Banner Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Motorized Rifle Regiment; the Krasnogvardeyskiy Order of Lenin Twice Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Guards' Air Regiment named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR and others.

The Soviet Army and Navy, which possess nuclear-missile weapons, constitute the basis of the firm defense capability of the socialist community countries united in the Warsaw Pact, and of the combat might of their armies.

The creation of the socialist community countries' military-political alliance, which is what the Warsaw Pact is, marked the start of a new stage in developing multifaceted military cooperation. This cooperation is based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the unity of military theoretical views. It is profound and multifaceted.

Through the joint efforts of the socialist states' Marxist-Leninist parties, governments and military organs, a harmonious system of interallied ties has been created in every sphere, including the military sphere. These ties are an integral component of the international solidarity of our peoples and their armies and a vivid manifestation of their common understanding of their national and international tasks.

The coordination of plans for developing national armies and naval forces and aid and mutual aid in strengthening the allied states' defense occupy an importance place in military cooperatinn. The role of the joint and national commands, the general (main) staffs and also the Joint Armed Forces staff is particularly great here. Conferences of leading personnel, operational courses in branches of the armed forces and mutual consultations among specialists on the most complex questions of mastering, using and operating new types of armaments and combat equipment have become a firm part of the practice of joint action.

Military technical cooperation is another important direction. In the last few years it has become multilateral and active. The various defense industry sectors created with aid from the Soviet Union in the fraternal countries provide both their own troops and the troops of other Warsaw Pact members with various types of weapons and combat equipment. On the basis of long-term contracts the Warsaw Pact countries supply one another with the weapons, combat equipment and communications and transport facilities they need, coordinate research and experimental design work and exchange information and scientific and technical documents. Thanks to this the allied troops and navies are today equipped with standardized models of weapon and military hardware.

The formations and units of the groups of Soviet forces on the territories of a number of friendly countries play a great role in consolidat[illegible] combat collaboration. They maintain the closest contacts with fraternal army units. [paragraph continues]

Firm friendship has been established between our military districts--the Baltic, Belorussian, Carpathian and Odessa--and also the Baltic and Black Sea fleets and the armed forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Commanders and political workers pay great attention to personnel's international education and to strengthening the combat fraternity between servicemen in the allied armies. Soviet troops, who possess glorious revolutionary and combat traditions and the experience of the Great Patriotic War, are the bearers of leading experience of training and educating soldiers. They generously share this experience with the fraternal armies, at the same time making wide use in their own practice of all the best things achieved by each army.

Deep ties exist in operational and combat training. Cooperation in this sphere is implemented on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. Particular attention is paid to joint exercises, which work on the questions of controlling and organizing combat operations and of the cooperation between branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, between formations and units, and improve field skill, flying skill and seamanship. The complex of questions connected with preparing and mounting joint combat operations by formations and units of different nationalities is rehearsed during exercises in conditions close to combat conditions. These exercises contribute to training personnel in the spirit of internationalism and army comradeship and are one of the powerful military-political means mobilizing servicemen to selflessly fulfill their duty to defend socialism.

The allied armies are also given great help in training military cadres and mastering the latest military equipment acquired by the armies and navies. The Soviet Armed Forces have great experience and a great military training base and regard it as their international duty to fulfill this task. The training of military cadres and the activity of military specialists in accordance with bilateral and multilateral treaties is an important direction of our cooperation with the fraternal armies. Generals and officers of many friendly armies are trained in Soviet academies. Business ties between military training establishments are expanding. This enables the fraternal armies to replenish their ranks with highly trained leaders and educators of personnel.

Fruitful cooperation is implemented in the sphere of military science. In solving the problems of military theory the fraternal armies are guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army and rely on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The main forms of this cooperation are conferences of scientific personnel, military science conferences, the exchange of scientific information and the joint elaboration of works. Lenin readings at which scientific reports are delivered by generals and officers from all the allied armies who work in the staff and other organs controlling the Joint Armed Forces have become traditional.

The strengthening ties between the fraternal armies' political organs contribute to improving personnel's ideological and political education. The exchange of experience of party political work among troops of military-political literature, movies and photographic exhibitions is widely practiced.

Sporting ties are of great importance. Spartakiads and championships for military sportsmen are held. They take the form of major sports festival and help heighten troops' combat readiness and strengthen the friendship between the fraternal armies and peoples.

The diverse cooperation and systematic friendly ties between the Soviet Armed Forces and the socialist community countries' armies help us to march confidently forward, augmenting our common forces. Common views of the character and methods of modern warfare, the building of the armed forces, troop training and personnel's ideological education are jointly elaborated.

The many years of experience of the Warsaw Pact--the political and combat alliance of the European socialist countries--and its military organs shows conclusively what a tremendous role the Pact plays in insuring the collective defense of socialism's gains and strengthening the rebuff for aggressive intrigues and the NATO countries' militarist preparations. The topicality of these tasks is exceptionally great today, especially in the light of NATO's decision to deploy a new generation of American nuclear-missile weapons on the territories of a number of West European countries with the aim of changing the military-political situation and disrupting in its own favor the equilibrium of military forces on the continent.

Under these conditions Soviet servicemen are still more persistent in improving their combat skill and strengthening their friendship and combat collaboration with their class brothers, their brothers in-arms. They are preparing to greet fittingly the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The high combat readiness of the servicemen of all the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states is a weighty contribution to fulfilling the noble international mission of defending socialism's gains and the creative labor of the fraternal peoples who are confidently traveling the path to communism.

NOVOYE VREMYA CRITICIZES EEC'S CEMA RELATIONS POLICY

LD051930 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, December 5, TASS--"The Moscow round of the CEMA-EEC negotiations has made it possible to elucidate once again the positions on basic principles of their mutual relations. The exchange of opinions has shown the readiness of the two international economic organisations to draft a mutually-acceptable text of the agreement," writes A. Chernov in the weekly NEW TIMES. Touching upon another round of negotiations in Moscow between the two organisations, the author writes: "The delegation of the CEMA and the CEMA member countries holds that two international economic organisations can find mutually-acceptable forms for cooperation on a broad range of problems. The compromise wording of the draft's article, pertaining to trade and economic relations, proposed by the CEMA delegation was prompted by the desire to find such forms of cooperation. It duly takes into account peculiarities of both amalgamated organisations and meanwhile opens up broad possibilities for the development of relations between them on the basis of equality. This refers not only to trade but also to other spheres of business links including assistance in realisation of different projects which exceed the framework of bilateral relations between the CEMA and EEC members, and also cooperation in science and technology, in environmental protection and in other spheres. Proceeding from the desire to create a broader scope for many-sided cooperation, the CEMA and the CEMA member-countries, the author writes, deem it expedient to envisage in the would-be agreement participation not only of the two organisations, but also of the countries, members of these organisations." At the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance they take into account the existing division of competence inside the community, the role and the place of the Commission of European Communities in the Common Market system and express readiness to cooperate with the commission within the limits of its powers. Judging by the new draft agreement, which was handed over by the Common Market in the course of the exchange of opinions in Moscow, the Community, as before, prefers not to include into the document being drafted questions of trade and economic links. That is the EEC's stand remains actually unchanged on the main issue--on spheres and direction of cooperation between the two organisations. It narrows their frameworks without reason. Meanwhile, the author points out, there are new elements in the altered EEC draft. These can be regarded as the desire to bring nearer the positions of the sides. Thus, for instance, the EEC proposed that the agreement should include an item which envisages assistance in expansion of trade and exchange of services and the ensuring of favourable conditions for such cooperation. The Common Market also refused from the former wording of the article in its previous draft which prescribed that the CEMA member countries could conclude bilateral agreements with the EEC.

BOVIN REFLECTS ON DETENTE PROCESS IN 1970'S, HOPE FOR 1980'S

LD251344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Talk by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer: "Detente: Results of the 1970's"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! We, like all the peoples of the world, are at the meeting of two decades [words indistinct] the 1980's, but in order to define the outlines of the future, one must look first at the past. Our views [words indistinct]. Thinking about this, one comes to the conclusion that [words indistinct] attracted naturally by the struggle between detente and counterdetente, the struggle of [words indistinct] round the problems of war and peace.

As you all remember, comrades, the 1970's began on an optimistic note. The first swallow of summer was probably the treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG in 1970. The treaty [words indistinct] Europe and the situation in the center of the continent was normalized accordingly. This was of fundamental significance for [words indistinct] the world. Then the SALT I treaty was signed. This treaty denoted a fundamental shift in Soviet-American relations, and not only in these relations. The point is that the unique position of the Soviet Union and the United States in the world, their might, influence and military potential, leads to the fact that the political climate in the world as a whole to a large extent depends on the nature of relations between these two countries. And these events with which the 1970's opened, according to the general evaluation which was made of them at the time, and all the more so looking back on them later, marked a turn from the cold war to a relaxation of international tension. It is legitimate to ask: What happened? Why did the West, which for a long time had rejected our proposals, or stalled on our proposals on how to end the cold war, nevertheless decide to wrap up the cold war and to accept, in effect, our conceptions of peaceful coexistence?

In answering these questions, I should like to note two groups of reasons. First, the reasons of a primarily sociopolitical nature: the strengthening of socialism, the strengthening of the national liberation and workers' movements, and the corresponding general weakening of imperialism and the limitation of its capacity for maneuver. In this group of reasons, one should also include the active, peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. As a result of all this, the capitalist world did not succeed in implementing its policy of rolling back socialism, did not succeed in stopping the development and strengthening of the socialist community. And as a result, our Western partners were forced to change their policy, forced to agree to hold negotiations with us.

The second group of reasons is another nature: It is connected with the revolution in military matters, with the appearance of nuclear missile weapons, weapons of tremendous destructive force, weapons of virtually limitless range. Many of you will no doubt have heard, or will recall, the well-known formula of Clausewitz: War is the continuation of policy by other means, by means of force. This formula, a very precise one, can be viewed from two aspects. In the first place, it is a simple statement of fact. Indeed, whatever the war in question, great or small, nuclear-missile or conventional, local or global--any war, in any age, has always been and always will be a continuation of some particular policy of a particular class or state.

But comrades, this formula has another sense to it, too: It contains a choice. Statemen are invited to choose: In order to achieve a given political aim, it is possible to use either peaceful means or other means up to and including the use of force.

And from the viewpoint of Clausewitz and of the entire thinking of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, this was, in principle, an evenly balanced choice. Taking into account the actual situation, certain particular circumstances had to be weighed and a decision made as to how best to act: Whether to use peaceful means or, say, military force.

But now take the present situation: Can one consider a universal nuclear-missile war as a normal, sensible means of pursuing some particular political aim? Obviously one cannot do this because the consequences of such a war would be a catastrophe for mankind, and in the present situation the one to risk the first nuclear strike would inevitably be doomed to destruction by the forces available for a responsive strike. This is in fact what is called the balance of terror, and although this position is far from ideal from the point of view of our conceptions, it does nevertheless exist, and it obliges us to reevaluate this eternal problem of war and peace. At this point in the analysis, the interests of the capitalist and the socialist countries coincide, and it was the realization of this that became the foundation of all the negotiations on limiting strategic armaments.

Naturally, alongside the normalization of Soviet-American relations, great significance was also attached to the intensification of detente on the Continent of Europe. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--which, you remember, was held in Helsinki in 1975--was the culminating point of all the detente processes of the 1970's. When the preparations for this conference began, there were very many skeptics, saying: How can 35 states ever agree on anything, the more so since at this conference and in preparing for it the principle of consensus applied. If anyone objected to anything--even if only one participant--the proposal would not be passed. But the extremely long preparation for this conference was something unusual, an experiment if you like in collective diplomacy, at which the representatives of the 35 states, European ones and the United States and Canada, sat down together, worked on the fine points of various formulations, argued, found certain mutually acceptable positions, and eventually, in spite of everything, came to a result which satisfied them all. This was, of course, a compromise result. It is very interesting that sometimes when one pronounces the word compromise, a deprecatory note is heard, as if this word is really not a very good one. But I do not think that this approach to compromises is justified.

If war is excluded, if the threat of force is excluded--and this we must do--compromise remains the only possible way to solve the political problems of the present day. And indeed, when we face some major political problem, when positions on this problem diverge--and diverge considerably--in order to solve it, to advance together in some way, each side must after all withdraw from its positions, and only this can enable any joint advance to be made. This applies to the SALT talks and to the Final Act which was adopted in Europe. So in the end, some sort of common foundation was reached.

At this point, when the European conference had ended, it seemed that now, after Helsinki, after the Vladivostok understanding with the Americans, after the beginning of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--after all this a firm foundation had been laid for for further rapid progress along the road of detente. This in fact was how it seemed, and what we thought would be the case.

However, unfortunately comrades, it did not turn out like that. The keynote of the second half of the 1970's has in fact been a slowing down of detente, the activation of forces urging the continuation of the arms race. This showed up primarily in Soviet-American relations. You know that by Washington's fault, the SALT II talks dragged on unjustifiably, and although in June this year the treaty was signed in Vienna, as you all know very well, the position of the U.S. Senate now makes it highly questionable whether this treaty will be ratified.

This slowing down of detente was also apparent in the field of European policy. The Vienna negotiations have been marking time for many years now. The 19th round has recently ended, but no positive breakthrough has yet been achieved.

The political climate in Europe has acutely worsened as a result of the latest decision by NATO on the so-called modernization of NATO nuclear missile forces in West Europe.

This is not marking time. This is a direct retreat from the achieved level of detente. The tendencies opposing detente were also manifested in the fact that the West virtually blocked all Soviet proposals directed toward the deepening and modernization of detente in the political and military spheres.

And now let us ask ourselves the following question: What has happened? Why have the reactionary, bellicose elements in the West managed to such a considerable degree to affect the general political course of their governments, to slow down the rate of detente? In my opinion the most general answer to these questions consists in the fact that detente frightened capitalism. Really comrades, we communists have always asserted that the weakening of international tension does not only not mean the preservation of the status quo in the world but also facilitates social progress and facilitates positive changes in the social and political structures (?in the world). But apparently our Western opponents have not taken these assertions very seriously. They thought that this is Red propaganda. Well. What turned out in reality?

The 1970's were the years when the last dictatorial regimes in Europe collapsed: in Portugal, Spain and Greece. The 1970's were the years of the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Indochina; the years of the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. These were the years of the revolutionary changes in Ethiopia and Afghanistan. Look at what happened in just 1 year: The shah of Iran was brought down. The tyrannical rulers of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Uganda and the Central African Empire were driven out of their countries. The dictator of Equitorial Guinea was executed. The dictator of South Korea was killed. These are the results of just 1 year.

Moreover, throughout the whole of the 1970's, the developed capitalist countries have been experiencing increasingly strong pressure from the Third World, which has been demanding the establishment of equal economic relations. The crisis in 1974-75, coming after the Arabs set in motion the oil weapon, clearly showed the increased vulnerability of capitalism in this respect.

But naturally in the West there are sensible people who understand that these changes about which I have just spoken--political, economic and social--are inevitable, and that capitalism must not oppose these changes but rather adjust their policies to them and adapt themselves to these changes.

As early as the middle of the 19th century, there was a famous British historian, MacAulay, and he taught the British Conservatives at that time: If you want to survive, then carry out reforms. And from the point of view of internal politics, we see that capitalism has learned to do this. For example, take the new course which in general saved capitalism in years which were very difficult for it: the great crisis and the great depression. Take, for example, the social reforms of the post-war period which also led to capitalism out of a very serious condition. This situation, this position on the need to adapt policies to new conditions is correct not only in the sphere of internal politics, but also in the sphere of foreign policies. But, unfortunately, so far, the capitalist leaders have not correctly understood this.

For this reason, here and now, in the second half of the 1970's, against the background of all these successes by progressive forces, in the capitalist countries the old, stereotyped reactions have got the upper hand: If there is a revolution and if dictators are killed, then this of course means that it is the hand of Moscow, the Soviet threat, and in accordance with this, the answer is: the arms race, how to repel, and so on and so on. This is the way the thing seems to me. These are the roots of this intensification of reactionary, militaristic tendencies in the politics of the capitalist world, the opposition of this world to detente, and attempts to revive the atmosphere of the cold war.

Thus, summing up, it can be held that the 1970's represent a very contradictory segment of world history. Now the 1970's are coming to an end against a background of intensified struggle over problems concerning the weakening of international tension. The increased activity by opponents of detente naturally demands the stepping-up of efforts on the part of those forces which are struggling for the continuation of detente. At the head of these forces is the Soviet Union, the socialist states and the workers' and communist movement.

Now, as we enter the 1980's, when such a difficult situation has taken shape in the world, we of course are aware of the complexity of the problems waiting to be solved, not only of these general global problems about which I have spoken now, but also the problems of a formal local character, such as for example the Near East, Indochina, southern Africa--all these of course will have to be solved. This is the legacy for the 1980's. We see ways of solving these problems. We see those forces which will operate in the direction of solving these problems. We ourselves, of course, our country and our party, will make every effort to strengthen and further develop the process of detente. We therefore hope that the 1980's will be the years of the further reduction of the threat of war and the weakening of international tension. That is what I can say about the results of the 1970's.

ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN VISITS WASHINGTON, SEARCH FOR 'CLOSER INTERACTION'

LD261835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Intensifying the pressure on Iran, the United States is continuing to make preparations for taking harsh measures against it. An unexpected visit to Washington has been made by Israeli Defense Minister Weizman. In the opinion of observers during the U.S.-Israeli talks, attention will concentrated above all on a closer military-strategic interaction between Washington and Tel Aviv in the light of the present situation in the Near East and especially in the region of the Persian Gulf. The American press is recalling that Tel Aviv has already offered the Pentagon Israeli military bases to carry out military operations against Iran. At the talks between Weizman and the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown evidently there will be further talk on the understandings concerning the utilization by American troops of Israeli bases. In return for its agreement to participate actively in any military action against Iran, Israel is hoping to obtain extra military and economic aid from the United States.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN EAST AFRICA TO FIND 'QUICK REACTION FORCE' BASES

Kenya Visit

LD212130 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 21, TASS--According to the American press, a high-ranking delegation of the U.S. Defence Department has arrived in Nairobi and started negotiations with Kenyan officials. The military-diplomatic group, led by Robert Murray, assistant secretary of defence on international security affairs, is entrusted with a task to explore possibilities of using bases and other military facilities on Kenyan territory by U.S. Air Force and Navy.

The matter in question is to find strong points for the "quick reaction forces" which are being hastily created by the Pentagon for suppressing national liberation movements in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. U.S. military political strategists call these gendarme functions "protection of U.S. national interests" in the hottest spots of the planet.

According to American correspondents in Nairobi, the United States is interested in using the existing airfields and ports in Kenya for increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean where by now 21 American ships have already been deployed. The newspaper New York DAILY NEWS writes that these facilities are needed by the Pentagon for stationing armed units when a need emerges for their immediate transshipment to the Middle East. As is known, the Kenyan port of Mombassa in the Indian Ocean is already being used by the U.S. Navy. The aircraft carrier Midway had been stationed there before it was ordered to sail to the Gulf of Oman in connection with Iranian developments. The press stresses that following the aggravation of U.S.-Iranian relations, the Pentagon is experiencing an ever greater need in the military facilities in the countries of Eastern Africa, including Kenya.

Talks in Somalia

LD252034 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A high-ranking delegation of the Pentagon and the American State Department has arrived in Somalia. Earlier it visited Kenya. Our commentator, Georgiy Tanov, has this to say about it.

The envoys of Washington are trying to talk the Somali Government into letting the U.S. Air Force and Navy use military bases in that country. The United States is especially interested in the Berbera Base. The New York TIMES says that access to it would allow the United States to support ships and aircraft operating in the Red and Arabian seas, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The American press doesn't conceal that the present (?militarist activity) of Washington in the Middle East and east Africa is connected with setting up the 110,000-strong rapid intervention corps.

The American magazine TIME says an American fleet of 15 floating bases and aircraft units is being set up specially for the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf areas. Tanks, artillery and other means for landing operations will be stationed on them. Under American strategic plans a chain of bases is to be built from the Persian Gulf to Morocco. They would be linked by bases and fleets in the Red and Mediterranean seas. The Egyptian-Israeli alliance [word indistinct] become the main beachhead of the new aggressive system.

The New York TIMES shows what stands behind these far-reaching plans. It openly says that the U.S. military activity in the Middle East and east Africa, including the current tour of American generals and diplomats, is connected with the idea of creating a new Western-backed alliance to replace the disintegrated CENTO military bloc.

There are growing protests against and concern over the dangerous aggressive policy of the United States in the nonalined countries, especially in the Afro-Arab region.

Bokhonko Commentary

LD241652 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

["U.S. Hegemonism Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

A high-ranking delegation of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department is touring a number of countries in the Middle East and east Africa to study the possibilities of utilizing military bases and other facilities in these countries by the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the press, the emissaries from Washington are trying to influence Somalia to allow the United States to utilize the military base in Berbera. According to the New York TIMES, the base will support battleships and aircraft in the Red and Arabian seas, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean where, as is known, 21 U.S. battleships are patrolling the area.

After the deterioration in the U.S.-Iranian relations and in connection with the growing anti-American sentiments in the Near East, the Pentagon is hectically looking for new military installations in the Indian Ocean area. It is these bases which, according to plans of strategists in Washington, should serve alongside the base on the Diego-Garcia Island as a strong point for deploying the "quick-reaction forces" formed, among other things, to suppress national liberation movements.

These punitive functions are being covered up by Washington by references to the necessity of guaranteeing the "vital interests" of the United States. It is well-known what these "interests" are.

The Indian Ocean area is the world's biggest treasure-hold of mineral deposits. The United States is importing from the Indian Ocean countries 40 minerals, including oil, uranium, lithium, beryllium, zirconium and other strategic materials. U.S. investments in the area exceed 10,000 million dollars.

Yet, the legitimate wish of the Indian Ocean nations to be the owners in their home is answered by Washington by a demonstration of "military muscles", traditional in U.S. diplomacy.

The policy of ruthless military blackmail is addressed not only to Iran, but also to other Arab countries and all the peoples in the area and they make no mistake about it. This becomes clear from a statement by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry which stresses that the United States is again threatening the peoples of Africa and the Middle East. U.S. provocations aimed at undermining peace and stability in the Indian Ocean were also condemned by other coastal states.

Building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States is ignoring the U.N. resolutions and the will of the international community which is trying to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The U.S. military expansion gives also a classical manifestation of hegemonism in international relations, which was condemned at the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Western propaganda is making racket about the alleged "Soviet threat", yet facts point out to the existence of quite real American military threat which at the moment looms large in the Indian Ocean.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN ON AIRBORNE CRUISE

LD271121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "H. Brown's Press Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 17 December--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has announced here at a press conference the forthcoming creation of a combined operations group which will plan and prepare the operations of the so-called "quick reaction forces." The group's headquarters will be at the Fort McDill Air Base in Florida.

According to H. Brown the "quick reaction forces" will have no definite structure and will be formed as necessary from various units and formations. They may include units of the most diverse numerical strength--from battalion to corps. These forces will be provided with aircraft and naval ships.

Dwelling on the question of deploying cruise missiles, the Pentagon leader stated that modernized B-52 bombers will remain the main cruise missile delivery vehicles for the 1980's. Cruise missiles will be deployed on them as of 1982-1983. But the 5-year military program recently announced by President J. Carter provides for work on the creation of a new delivery aircraft for cruise missiles.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR WATSON

LD242008 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the U.S. Ambassador in the Soviet Union Thomas Watson at the latter's request and had a talk with him. They discussed some questions of mutual interest for both countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE CP DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

Lenin Mausoleum Wreath

LD221314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party headed by Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, that is in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, today laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. Flowers were also laid at the foot of the Kremlin Wall, where the remains of Sen Katayama, an eminent figure in the international communist movement and founder of the Japanese Communist Party, are buried.

Suslov, Miyamoto 'Satisfaction'

LD241856 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--The CPSU delegation today gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan led by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. During the dinner member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov and Kenji Miyamoto exchanged speeches, expressing satisfaction with the results of the negotiations which were held between the delegations of the two parties and reaffirmed the positions which were set forth in the joint statement on the results of the negotiations.

The dinner passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Departure for Home

LD241857 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--The delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, led by Chairman of Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto left for home today.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Japan were seen off by member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

Joint Communique

LD242218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

["Joint Statement on Talks Between Delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25, TASS--Follows the text of the joint statement on talks between delegations of the CPSU and the CPJ.

"Talks between a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPJ Kenji Miyamoto were held in Moscow from December 17 to 24, 1979.

"Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were: member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; members of the CPSU Central Committee V. Afansyev and P. Fedoseyev; Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee R. Ulyanovskiy and head of a sector at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I. Kovalenko; and from the Japanese side--Deputy Chairmen of the Presidium of the CJP Central Committee T. Nishizawa and K. Ueda; member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Secretariat of the CPJ Central Committee M. Kaneko; members of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee T. Sakaki and H. Tachniki; member of the CPJ Central Committee S. Uno.

At the talks that passed in a comradely, friendly and frank atmosphere the delegations of the two parties conducted an extensive and all-round exchange of views on questions of relations between the CPSU and the CPJ, on topical international problems including the present situation in Asia, on questions of relations between the two countries and peoples, the international communist movement and other questions of mutual interest.

The delegations first of all confirmed the agreement reached at preliminary talks on questions of the past that resulted in a disruption of normal relations between the two parties and which subsequently in the course of a lengthy period had obstructed their normalisation. Confirmed once again was the need of developing relations between the two parties on the basis of strict observance of generally recognized norms of relations between communist parties: independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, solidarity in the solution of common tasks.

The sides expressed confidence that the present agreement on questions of the past in relations between the two parties will have a positive importance also for the unity and development of the movement for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and also for other public movements in Japan.

The CPJ delegation informed the CPSU delegation about the situation in Japan, about the activities of its party, about its successes, about further prospects.

The CPSU delegation informed the CPJ delegation about the situation in the Soviet Union, about the activities of its party in various fields, about successes and further prospects.

The delegations of the CPSU and the CPJ discussed questions of the international situation and unanimously acknowledged the following: Aggressive intrigues by imperialists headed by the United States continue as before in Asia, Europe, and other regions; the evident growth of the forces of peace, national independence and social progress is the main direction of world development and this finds its expression in the deepening of the crisis of world capitalism, in the continuous collapse of reactionary dictatorships and military regimes in various areas of the world, in the growth of anti-imperialist forces and the number of nonaligned states, in the development of the struggle by the peoples of various countries; the historic mission of the three main revolutionary forces--the socialist countries, the working class and the working people of capitalist countries, and the national-liberation movement--is acquiring an even greater importance.

Ever greater importance is being acquired by strengthening the solidarity of the anti-imperialist progressive forces of the whole world in their struggle against the policy of aggression and oppression pursued by forces of international imperialism and reaction."

"The sides stressed that of special significance for this is the defense of such principles of peaceful coexistence as mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantage, as well as the right of peoples to independence and freedom, impermissibility of anybody's and any claims to special rights and hegemony, strict observance of the principle of settling outstanding issues by way of talks.

The sides pointed out the danger of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, stressed again the need and urgency of further developing the struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for general disarmament, first of all for the complete prohibition of nuclear arms, for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons. The sides condemned the intrigues of Japanese-American reaction directed at turning Japan, and first of all Okinawa, into a nuclear base and also the plans of deploying new nuclear-missile weapons by NATO countries. In this connection the two delegations positively assess the proposal by Warsaw Treaty countries that participatory countries of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation undertake not to be the first to use nuclear arms against each other.

They pointed out the special importance of developing the movement of broad popular masses and of mobilizing the international public for the attainment of such aims as prohibition of nuclear arms, disarmament, and ensuring universal peace.

The delegations of the CPSU and the CPJ noted that on suffering a serious defeat in Indo-China American imperialism, striving to restore its relatively weakened role in Asia, including in Japan, is pressing for a strengthening of its military positions on the basis of the Japanese-American military alliance and is resorting to various maneuvers. Support for the Japanese-American aggressive military alliance, for the revival and strengthening of Japanese militarism, regardless of who gives this support, helps forces of imperialism and reaction in the attainment of their plans, runs counter to the striving of the peoples of various countries for universal peace and national independence.

The delegations confirmed that at present Indo-China is a new arena of international confrontation between forces of imperialism and aggression, on the one hand, and anti-imperialist peaceloving forces on the other hand. They pointed out that political and economic support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is a common task of international anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. The sides expressed ardent solidarity with the peoples of three countries of Indo-China which in the struggle against aggressive wars and domination by imperialists of every stripe attained national independence and now, encountering new difficulties and problems, are building a new society, pursuing a policy of national self-determination, peace, good-neighbourhood and friendship.

The violation of the borders and armed intrusion in the western and northern areas of Vietnam accompanied by a rejection of peace talks should be resolutely condemned as an act of outright hegemonism alien to socialism.

The sides support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful unification of Korea. The two parties pointed out that the attainment of this aim requires the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

"The sides support efforts directed at a just and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problems. These problems should be resolved not by way of a separate deal but with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The sides stated again their support for and solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against apartheid and reaction, for national self-determination, peace, democracy and social progress.

With the aims of an effective advancement in the present complex international situation of truly independent and democratic transformations and construction in each country on the basis of the right of peoples to national self-determination the sides come out against both 'export of counterrevolution' and 'export of revolution.' This does not contradict active support for and solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist aggression and oppression, for national independence.

At the talks the delegations of the CPSU and the CPJ in a comradely and frank spirit exchanged views on problems of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The sides noted that the conclusion of a peace treaty between the USSR and Japan is necessary for the development of friendly Soviet-Japanese relations on a long-term and stable basis. Having frankly outlined their views, they agreed to continue the exchange of views in the future as well. An improvement of relations between the two countries accords with the cardinal interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan, with the interests of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

The Japanese side also made several proposals concerning fishing, the catching of sea kale and visits to burials. The Soviet side expressed agreement to study the questions raised by the CPJ delegation with due account for the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Proceeding from the accord reached between the two parties, the sides agreed in the future, when necessary, to discuss questions of mutual interest to them, questions concerning relations between the two parties and countries. Having discussed questions of further inter-party ties, the sides agreed also to draft a concrete plan of these ties.

The two sides confirm that each party has the right to independently determine its policy in the implementation of social transformations, social progress and the choice of ways of transition to socialism, and also in building socialism and communism in accordance with the historical conditions of their countries and the concrete situation, proceeding from principles of scientific socialism and communism. In this no outside interference whatsoever should be allowed.

The sides stressed that development of the solidarity of the international communist movement on a principled basis of much importance for strengthening the solidarity of the world anti-imperialist forces in their struggle in defence of peace in the whole world and the sovereignty of various peoples from the policy of aggression and interference by imperialists.

The present talks between the CPSU and the CPJ have put an end to the lengthy abnormal relations between the two parties and open a new road to developing relations between the two parties and peoples. The sides are also convinced that the present talks are of much importance for the cause of universal peace and progress, the international communist movement."

OHIRA SAYS JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP

LD251138 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 25, TASS--Speaking in a Fuji television interview, Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira said that relations between the USSR and Japan continue developing at present. Ties, economic cooperation and trade between the two countries are broadening. He would like to follow in this direction also in the 1980's. We believe that the Soviet Union adheres to the same viewpoint, the prime minister said.

Touching upon the outcry whipped up by definite circles around the so-called build up of Soviet military might in the areas neighbouring on Japan Ohira said: I do not think that the Soviet Union is a country preparing for an attack.

The head of the Japanese Government stressed that since its founding the Soviet Union has been country engaged only in defence as it cannot be one hundred percent sure of its security having the longest border of all the countries of the world.

U.S. INVOLVED IN SOUTH KOREAN GENERALS' PLOT

LD241607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Dairy" program, presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Excerpts] A South Korean Ministry of Defence report has been published in Seoul, dealing with the reasons for the arrest of a group of army generals on 12 December. From the report it transpires that on the eve of the killing of dictator Pak Chong-hui members of the top army ranks drew up a detailed plan for a coup aimed at seizing power.

The report passes over in silence the question of who was behind the military leaders. However, there is no doubt that the threads of the plot lead back across the ocean. In striving to avert the complete collapse of the dictatorial regime, the United States decided to replace its puppet with a less offensive figure. It is no concidence that the arrest of the army generals has evoked unconcealed irritation in Washington, which fears that further investigation could place the American command there in an even more unseemly light.

VIETNAM'S PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SOVIET NAVY CHIEF

LD230948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pham Van Dong, premier of Vietnam, has received a Soviet military delegation led by Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy. It is visiting Hanoi to take part in festivities devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

HENG SAMRIN PRAISES SOVIET AID, DENIES WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD231917 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, December 23, TASS--The Soviet Union's free help to Kampuchea has played the main role in overcoming hunger in the country, Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), said in an interview with the members of the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The volume of Soviet help is several times as great as that of aid given by all the international organizations combined, Heng Samrin emphasized. The Soviet Union has supplied Kampuchea with more than 120,000 tons of food, hundreds of automobiles and tractors, and a large quantity of fabrics and medicines.

As regards statements by Western propaganda and by some political figures that the food and medicines reaching Kampuchea are not allegedly distributed among population, those statements are totally unfounded and they were repeatedly refuted by the international organizations' representatives themselves, who are in Kampuchea, Heng Samrin pointed out, the aim of those inventions is to slander the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and under a false pretext to abandon the fulfillment of their own widely-publicised commitments on rendering aid to the Kampuchean people.

The Pol Pot regime's military groupings hostile to the Kampuchean revolution have been destroyed in Kampuchean's territory, and the isolated small bands of Pol Pot men who are intensely hated by the population do not constitute a force either politically or militarily. Soon the country will be fully cleared from the criminal bands.

As for the subversive activity of the armed detachments of the overthrown regime's supporters who took refuge in Thai territory, it is being carried out with the help of Chinese and U.S. instigators with an obvious connivance of the Thai authorities. However, no intrigues of reaction will be able to change the state of affairs in the country and prevent our people from following the chosen road, the road of socialism, Heng Samrin stated.

Soviet Assistance Reviewed

OW261641 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Lensov commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: The year 1980 will be here in a few days. As usual on the eve of a new year, let us look back at 1979, a year that has recorded many glorious pages in the history of the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and struggle to protect their fatherland and the gains of their revolution.

The year 1979 has seen results of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It is the first year of implementing the articles in the historic treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

The effectiveness and strength of the treaty were clearly manifested during the days of brutal Chinese aggression against Vietnam. During these days, the Soviet Union gave all necessary support to your country. At that time, Comrade Brezhnev stated: No one should doubt the Soviet Union's loyalty to the frienship and cooperation treaty which is binding our both countries. The effectiveness of the treaty has been confirmed [words indistinct] in the building of socialism in your country.

In 1979, with Soviet assistance, tens of national economy projects, including the Bai Chay oil depot, the largest in Vietnam, have been put into operation. The completion of other 100 projects is being accelerated. Natural calamities and Chinese aggression have failed to prevent the construction of the Hoa Binh hydropower plant. The construction of the main projects of the plant has just begun. The 33D CEMA session held in Moscow last summer played an important role in the successful socialist transformation in your country. The session decided to take special measures to help Vietnam develop its national economy rapidly.

In 1979, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries--CEMA members--have expanded their assistance to Vietnam in completing those projects left unfinished by Beijing. This year, new progress has been achieved in the development of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations in other spheres. Our two countries have signed agreements of cooperation in culture and university education and in the exchange of books. According to these agreements, Vietnam will receive 2 million books from the Soviet Union in the new year.

MEDICAL TEAM TO LEAVE FOR KAMPUCHEA MID-JANUARY

LD261420 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 26, TASS--A mobile medical team of the Soviet Red Cross will leave for Kampuchea in mid-January. The team includes doctors of various specialities, including physicians, a pediatrist, an infection specialist, doctors' assistants and medical nurses. Working for four months under the aegis of the International Red Cross Committee in various parts of the country, they will render free therapeutic and disease-prevention services to adult and young citizens of Kampuchea.

The unit will be provided with medical instruments, medicines, serums, vaccines, dressing materials, foodstuffs for weak children. Tents and microbuses have been allocated for the team. All the equipment will be shortly delivered to Phnom Penh by special Aeroflot flight.

The Soviet Red Cross and other public organizations of the Soviet Union repeatedly helped the Kampuchean people in the liquidation of the grave consequences of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary rule. In particular, medicines, fabrics, tents, household appliances, footwear and stationeries were dispatched from the Soviet Union to that country this summer.

At present, the Soviet people are taking another action of solidarity with the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Soviet Peace Fund, the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee and the Soviet Red Cross have prepared for Kampuchea a gift consisting of a big batch of medicines, baby food, blankets, stationeries and other goods.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries render extensive assistance to Kampuchea in foodstuffs. 200,000 tons of food were sent to Kampuchea this year. According to the Kampuchea committee which handles international relief, the danger of famine in Kampuchea has been eliminated thanks to the great assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries.

KHOMEYNI: IRAN IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC WAR WITH U.S.

LD270025 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Speaking in the city of Qom the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has said that Iran is in a state of political and economic war with the United States and that Washington threatens Iran with an economic blockade and that these threats are supported by certain other governments. Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the people of Iran to prepare to defend the country and their revolutionary gains.

Another Iranian leader, Ayatollah Hoseyn Ali Montazeri has visited the American hostages in Tehran. In an interview with the news agency PARS after the visit, he said the Iranians will try the United States Government for its crimes against Iran. He said that if the hostages did nothing wrong they would be present at the trial as witnesses.

Meanwhile, the newspaper KEYHAN reports that the Islamic Revolutionary Council intends to negotiate the further fate of the hostages with the students of Tehran. Another purpose of these negotiations will be to establish direct and permanent contacts between the council and the students.

TASS SUMMARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

LD262309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 26 December, TASS--While intensifying pressure on Iran, the United States is continuing to conduct preparations for the adoption of "tough" measures against it.

The dangerous escalation of U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf area is causing alarm in Arab countries. In an attempt to dampen this alarm, the United States has launched a large diplomatic offensive and is trying to influence the public in these countries. In an interview to the local newspaper ARAB NEWS, the U.S. ambassador in Saudi Arabia went so far as to make the absurd and cynical statement that the buildup of American naval might in the Arabian Sea was nothing but "a gesture of friendship toward Arab countries."

Kuwait, 26 December, TASS--Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah stated that Kuwait would resist any proposal, should it be submitted to the Security Council, to adopt economic sanctions against Iran. He stressed that Kuwait was against such measures just as it was against the seizure of hostages in the U.S. Embassy and the freezing of Iranian capital in the United States. Noting that the Iranians are Kuwait's friends, the minister said that the problem of the hostages could be resolved by way of reaching an appropriate agreement.

Tehran, 26 December, TASS--The Iranian people will put on trial not the hostages seized in the U.S. Embassy but the American Government for its crimes against Iran, Ayatollah Montazeri stated in an interview with the PARS AGENCY. If the hostages have not done anything wrong, they will be present at the trial in the capacity of witnesses.

At the present time Iran is in a state of political and economic war with the United States, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated today addressing the population of the town of Qom. American imperialism, he said, is threatening Iran with an economic blockade and is finding support in this from the governments of some states although the peoples of these countries solidarize with the Iranians' struggle for liberation from economic independence--a struggle without which it is impossible to achieve independence in political, military and cultural fields.

In the present economic war with the United States, Khomeyni noted further, we will be able to win only with the participation of all sections of Iranian society. He called on the workers to put into operation all works and factories in the country and on the peasants to meet the population's requirements for agricultural produce. Another important problem in present-day Iran, Khomeyni said, is the education of the young people and their deliverance from adulation of the Western way of life. However, all these problems will be solved only if the Iranian people retains its unity and if every one takes an active part in creating the new society, he stressed.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Khomeyni warned the population that the United States might pass from economic sanctions to military ones and urged the Iranian people to be ready to defend its country and the gains of the revolution.

APPOINTMENTS OF IRANIAN MINISTER, CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTED

LD262151 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 26, TASS--Official spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran H. Habibi in an interview with Radio Tehran today announced the resignation of Minister of Communications and Transport Mohammed Yusof Tahiri Qazvini.

On Ayatollah Khomeyni's decree, Brigadier General H. Shaker was yesterday removed from the post of the chief of the joint staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran. General Hadi Shadmehr who was in retirement during the shah's rule has been appointed to this post.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation in Kiev

AU212200 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Having arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, a delegation of the Palestine National Council headed by Khalid al-Fahun, chairman of the council, spent 2 days in the Ukrainian capital city. The delegation was accompanied by (Ashkair), head of the PLO public representation in the USSR. On 20 December the delegation left Kiev.

Kuznetsov Receives Al-Fahum

LD211820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received a delegation of the Palestine National Council in the Kremlin, led by its chairman Khalid al-Fahun. Questions linked to the situation in the Near East were touched upon in the course of the talks. Comrade Kuznetsov positively assessed the Palestine Liberation Organizations principled stand on the question of the Near East settlement and also the unity of action by the Arab states in the struggle against capitulationism and separate deals. Khalid al-Fahum expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for the Palestinians' just struggle. We value highly the USSR's unswerving policy on the Near East question, he said. We are grateful to Comrade Brezhnev for his enormous personal contribution to the search for a solution to the Palestine and Near East problems. The head of the delegation also pointed out that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples are developing successfully.

Al-Fahum Comments on Visit

LD241335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine National Council, led by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, left the Soviet Union today.

During our stay in the Soviet Union, we became convinced once again of the deep, kind feelings which the Soviet people have for our people, Khalid al-Fahum told a TASS correspondent. If one were to talk about the results of the visit, its main significance lies in that it served the further strenghtening of the relations between the Soviet parliament and the Palestine National Council.

Palestinians are deeply grateful to the Soviet people for their constant support and will never forget their enormous help. The USSR's solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and the unswerving and firm position of your country on the Near East question are of enormous significance in the struggle against imperialist aggression and separate deals, which intensify tension and the danger of the outbreak of war in the Near East.

I should like to stress once again that an enormous contribution to the strengthening of relations between our countries is made by Comrade Brezhnev, said the visitor. Our people and our revolution will continue undeviatingly to keep to their principled course and strive for the victory of a just cause and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. We will pursue this path firmly convinced of the solid support of the friendly Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all people of good will.

MOSCOW ARABIC CARRIES BREZHNEV-'ARAFAT MESSAGE EXCHANGE

LD191916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, expressed deep gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the firm support of the Soviet people to the Palestinian people's just struggle for their national rights. We recall that the head of the Soviet state sent greetings to the PLO on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. Arafat's reply, published today in the Soviet press, said that the Palestinian people will never forget the support they receive from the people and leadership of the friendly USSR headed by our comrade and friend, Leonid Brezhnev.

In their cables Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat once again reaffirmed the constant desire of the PLO and the USSR to continue the joint struggle for the triumph of the just cause of the Palestinian people striving to achieve their firm national rights, including the right to self-determination, and to establish an independent state of Palestine.

The support provided by the USSR for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, greatly facilitates the continued enhancement of the organization's status and the widening of international recognition of it in this capacity. We recall that thanks to the activity of Soviet diplomacy and that of other socialist countries, the PLO acquired permanent observer status at the United Nations. This in its turn helps to increase the number of members of the international community who, at UNGA sessions, strongly support the active struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for their legitimate national rights.

U.S. HAS TO LISTEN TO WEIZMAN'S 'UNPLEASANT WORDS'

LD251240 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

["Tel Aviv's Christmas 'Gift'"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: Christmas holidays started in the United States. This was probably taken into account by Israel's Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman who left this morning for Washington on a delicate mission to convince the American authorities, believing that they will be more complacent during Christmas-time, in the need to increase military aid to Israel in 1980 from the planned 1.8 billion dollars to 3.4 billion dollars. His assistants told the press that Weizman is going to support the "fairness" of his demand by the high rate of inflation in the U.S.A., now running at 13 percent, and the inability of Israel to purchase under these conditions the amount of armaments it would like to buy. The United States' "special relations" with Israel cost quite a lot for Washington. At the height of Christmas holidays they have to listen to unpleasant words about inflation growth, problem No 1, which cannot be overcome by the U.S. economy, and to conduct negotiations on new "dollar infusions" needed for Israel to pursue its aggressive policy. Meanwhile, Weizman is sure in the success of his mission: He told reporters at Tel Aviv airport that he would not leave for Washington if he did not count on achieving what he wanted.

AS-SADAT TRIES TO CONCEAL EXTENT OF HIS BETRAYAL

LD261726 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

["Attempt to Whitewash Treachery"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 26, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Speaking on Cairo television on Tuesday, As-Sadat acted contrary to the oriental wisdom saying: One must be equally cautious when lying and eating fish. He was deliberately attempting to mislead world public and in the first place the peoples of the Arab countries by making a publicity statement that he will not allow the United States and Israel to decide the destiny "of at least an inch of the Palestinian land". As-Sadat has already long allowed to do so. The Western Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Sector, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Desert--the territories, about which As-Sadat is talking--are an object of expansionist ambitions and behind-the-stage activity of the participants in the treacherous Camp David deal. The Israeli leaders are pursuing a policy of annexation and have erected already more than 100 militarised settlements in the occupied Arab territory. In their turn, the U.S. military are building military bases in Sinai, striving to turn the partners in the Arab deal into partners in a military bloc in the Middle East. The USA and Israel are in a hurry to divide between themselves the mineral wealth of the Palestinian land, in the first place oil fields. Lack of caution during a meal may result in a fish bone sticking in the throat. As-Sadat's deception is fraught with considerably more serious consequences. The point at issue is an attempt to conceal the real scale of betrayal of the interests of the Palestinian people and the predatory policy pursued by As-Sadat's new allies in Tel Aviv and Washington.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Leningrad

LD211554 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, December 21, TASS--The working people of Leningrad have accorded a cordial welcome to the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] President of that country Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who came here from Moscow today.

From the airport the Angolan party leaders and statesmen went to the city, accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honour. On their way they made a stop-over on the Victory Square and viewed the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. The majestic memorial commemorates the exploit of the Leningraders, who withstood 900-day blockade of the city by fascist troops in the years of the Second World War.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to the memory of the heroes by laying flowers to the central sculptural group of the monument.

Meeting with Romanov

LD221858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, devoted today to acquainting themselves with Leningrad. In Smolnyy the Angolan guests were received by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. In the historic building the representatives of Angola looked around the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Memorial Museum. They laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the proletariat in Smolnyy.

Departure for Home

LD231028 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, December 23, TASS--A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] president of the republic, left here for home today after staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Pulkovo Airport, decorated with the national flags of the PRA, the USSR and the Russian Federation, the guests were seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the party, Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leningrad Mayor Lev Zaikov, and other officials.

Joint Statement

LD271105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Text of "Joint Statement on the Further Development of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola"]

[Text] The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola,

Believing that the further development and strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two states accords with the vital interests of the Soviet and Angolan peoples and serves the cause of international detente and of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

Noting that the successful implementation of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola of 8 October 1976, as well as the other Soviet-Angolan agreements, creates favorable prospects for further broadening and deepening relations between the two countries,

Regarding cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola founded on the principles of scientific socialism and internationalism as an inalienable part of the world revolutionary process and as a serious contribution to strengthening the positions of countries which have chosen the path of the socialist restructuring of society, emphasizing the special significance of the unity of all progressive forces as a mighty weapon in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and apartheid and for the freedom, independence and social progress of liberated peoples,

State the following:

I.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola confirm their determination to strengthen friendship between the two peoples and countries and to develop and deepen bilateral relations, as well as cooperation in the international arena. In their activities they will continue to be guided unswervingly by the provisions of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, which serves as the firm basis of their relations.

The sides will continue broadening friendly cooperation in the matter of consolidating the Soviet and Angolan peoples' political, economic and social gains and helping to increase the well-being and cultural development of their countries' peoples and to remove the obstacles being created for young developing states by imperialist powers.

The Soviet side evaluates highly the achievements of the Angolan revolution and the firm and immutable policy of most speedily restoring the national economy, increasing the people's well-being, defending the revolutionary gains and attaining the ultimate goal of building a socialist society in Angola--a policy elaborated in the initiative and under the direct leadership of Agostinho Neto, founder of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola and glorious son of the Angolan people.

The People's Republic of Angola warmly hails the Soviet people's successes in resolving the tasks of communist building and notes the exceptional significance in strengthening peace and international detente of the USSR's Leninist peace-loving policy and its international support for the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

Noting the existing achievements in realizing the Soviet-Angolan agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, commercial, cultural and other spheres, the Soviet Union and Angola stated their firm intention to broaden and deepen such cooperation between the two states, as well as to take measures to further improve it on a long-term planning basis.

The sides intend to continue encouraging the development of cooperation and direct ties between political and public organizations, enterprises, educational institutions and cultural and scientific establishments with a view to broadening the exchange of experience and deepening mutual familiarization with the life, labor and achievements of the two countries' peoples. Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party on the basis of existing interparty agreements and emphasized that these ties are a very important factor in relations between the two countries.

II.

Having analyzed the international situation in depth, both sides noted a full coincidence of views on all the questions broached.

Concerning the situation in Africa, the Soviet Union and Angola declared their firm support for the struggle of that continent's peoples for freedom and independence and for the total liquidation of colonialist and racist regimes. They emphasized the need to further rally the forces of socialism and national liberation and to strengthen cooperation between progressive African states and the socialist community countries.

The Soviet side resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the racist Pretoria regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

It evaluated highly the internationalist support which Angola gives to the cause of liberating Namibia and achieving the full independence of the peoples of the African Continent. The Soviet side declared the Soviet Union's firm support for the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle to strengthen the revolutionary gains and to preserve sovereignty and territorial integrity, and emphasized the Angolan state's legitimate right to use all means to defend its territory against aggression by the South African racist regime.

The sides expressed their solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's and Angola's support for the cause of their liberation. They demand an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia's territory and the withdrawal of the South African occupation troops and advocated the implementation of the UN decisions concerning the question of Namibia's independence. The sides again voiced their full support for the South-West Africa People's Organization--the revolutionary vanguard and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The sides came out resolutely against the maneuvers aimed at debarring the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from the process of granting independence by imposing inequitable terms, and also against any attempts by the South African racists to interfere in that country's affairs. They reaffirmed their support for the Patriotic Front as the true representative of the Zimbabwe people.

They also declared their solidarity with the struggle being waged in the Republic of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress to liquidate the shameful apartheid system.

Noting that the Western countries' patronage of Pretoria is continuing, the sides pointed to the danger posed to world peace by arming the Republic of South Africa regime with nuclear weapons, resolutely condemned the cooperation in the nuclear sphere which exists between Western powers and the South African racist regime, and noted the pressing need for strict fulfillment of the UN resolutions by implementing comprehensive sanctions and ending all cooperation with the South African racist regime.

The Soviet Union and Angola advocate the restoration of peace and good-neighborliness in the Horn of Africa and believe that the abandonment of territorial claims, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in accordance with the principles of the UN and OAU charters and the decisions of these organizations constitute the basis for lasting peace in that region.

The sides advocated the speediest peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem through implementing the principle of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the UN and OAU decisions.

Confirming their adherence to the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, the sides stated their determination to strive to have Africa proclaimed a nuclear-free zone.

III.

Noting the complete coincidence of the USSR's and the People's Republic of Angola's positions on the most important international problems, the sides express the firm intention of continuing to act on a bilateral basis and together with other peace-loving states in favor of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, halting the arms race, and deepening the process of relaxation of international tension and extending that relaxation to all regions of the world. In this connection the exceptional importance was noted of the Soviet proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's 6 October Berlin speech. Confidence was also expressed that the entry into force of the treaty signed in Vienna between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be an important contribution to the cause of deepening the relaxation of tension in the world.

The sides expressed deep concern at NATO's plans to accelerate the arms race by deploying new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe within the framework of the so-called plan for modernizing NATO forces in Europe. They agreed that the achievement of general and complete disarmament is of paramount importance for strengthening international peace and security and voiced support for a halt to the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, a ban on new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, the consolidation of treaties aimed at containing the arms race and achieving disarmament, especially the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and also the convening of a world disarmament conference.

The Soviet Union and Angola resolutely condemn the policy of hegemonism in interstate relations as incompatible with the UN Charter and the tasks of preserving peace and strengthening international security. In this connection the importance was stressed of the decision adopted by the 24th UN General Assembly Session "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations."

The sides agreed that the nonalined movement is an important factor in safeguarding and promotirg peace and international security.

They express satisfaction with the positive results achieved at the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government held in Havana and with the strengthening of the movement's unity and cohesion on the basis of the fundamental principles of nonalinement, and state their confidence that the nonalined movement will continue to make its contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola express serious concern at the dangerous developments in the Near East and together with the Arab peoples, condemn the separate deals which are creating serious obstacles to the achievement of a just and comprehensive Near East settlement. The sides reaffirm that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved by the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, by the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, and by guaranteeing the right of all states in the Near East to an independent existence under conditions of peace.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola expressed their solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They again declare their full support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's constructive position aimed at solving contentious questions by negotiation. The sides consider the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea competent to represent the country at the United Nations and all other international organizations and forums. The sides condemned China's policy of aggression, threats, provocation and hegemonist pressure with regard to the countries of Southeast Asia.

Both sides pointed out the need for still greater efforts in the progressive forces' struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, in order to liquidate the manifestations of inequality, discrimination and exploitation in the international economic sphere imposed by the imperialist powers.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola attach great importance to the UN and OAU role in maintaining international peace and security and also in developing international cooperation and expressed the wish that these organizations make a more effective contribution to the struggle for disarmament, detente and the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The sides attach great importance to the further improvement of the practice of consultations, through the development of regular contacts, meetings and exchanges of opinions at various levels on topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations. Here the particular importance of meetings at the highest level was emphasized.

Both sides state with satisfaction that the official visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet-Angolan talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradeship, demonstrated once again both sides' loyalty to the treaty of friendship and cooperation and complete mutual understanding and coincidence of views on all the questions discussed and made an important contribution to the work of consolidating the friendly relations which exist between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

PRAVDA ON ROLE, RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY

LD211213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Party Organization Secretary"]

[Excerpt] The final stage of the 5-year plan, the preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth--all this makes it incumbent on us, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November 1979 Plenum, to transform 1980 into a year of shock work, Lenin-style work. The main directions of this work are the all-round development of socialist competition oriented toward qualitative indicators, support for and dissemination of leading experience, the consistent implementation of the policy of thrift and the struggle against violations of discipline.

Of course, the resolution of these tasks has its particular features in different sectors and in various spheres. The approach must be strictly concrete. Of the many problems, it is necessary to pick out the key problems, the most important ones today for a particular collective. And here secretaries [of party organizations] will be given invaluable assistance by the thorough analysis of critical observations and proposals put forward from the platform of report and election party meetings, and also trade union and Komsomol meetings. The all-round study and consideration of public opinion and a thorough knowledge of people's interests and sentiments will help party organizations to distribute their forces more correctly and operate as accurately and effectively as possible.

Much depends on how deeply each secretary is aware of the weight and diversity of the duties entrusted to him and how consistently he strives to respond to the demands which this post makes on him. It is above all a question of the need to enrich his knowledge constantly--both in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory and modern sociopolitical sciences, and in the sector he is working in. For instance at an enterprise or construction site or in transport the party leader [vozhak] cannot get by without a good technical and also economic training. This is becoming even more significant in the conditions of further improving the economic mechanism. In order to make the party organization a real center of ideological and educational work, the secretary himself must be armed with the basics of teaching methods and psychology and must be able to apply them in practice.

The ability to win people over was considered by V.I. Lenin to be a necessary quality in any leader. It is particularly necessary for a party leader: It is only by relying on the collective's reason and strength that he can arrange work successfully. At the same time sometimes secretaries, in taking a decision, do not consider it necessary to seek the advice of comrades (even party committee or bureau members) and practically try to do everything themselves, on their own. And the result? The man squanders his energies and grows tired, although he does not succeed everywhere. The worst thing is that this is contrary to the norms of collegiality in party leadership. The newly elected bureaus must distribute duties clearly from the first, so as to insure that all work is carried out really jointly and harmoniously.

The party organizer's art is not defined by the quantity of slogans put forward and conferences and other events held. The main yardstick for a secretary's efforts and his supreme quality has always been deeds and practical action. And this action must always be adjusted according to party and state interests, based on ideological convictions and backed up by a principled personal attitude. It has been verified that if a secretary has his own opinion and can defend it firmly, if he is not afraid of submitting acute, urgent questions for discussion, usually the party organization as a whole also acts militantly.

Unfortunately it sometimes happens that the party leader acts differently. The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, for instance, sharply condemned the passive, conciliatory stance of T. Asatshvili, secretary of the 50-Letiye SSSR Production Association Party Organization, and T. Shelegiya, secretary of the Tbilpromstroy Trust Party Organization. In these collectives party control of administrative activity amounted to nothing. The secretaries closed their eyes to flagrant violations of the norms and rules of management. Naturally the communists refused to trust these people who had compromised themselves.

An active life stance, like the party organizer's skill and art, is developed in the course of daily practice. It is very important for the process of training and educating the educators to be at the center of party committees' attention. From the first new party organization secretaries must be helped to master the basics of party building and the best of the accumulated experience of organizational and ideological work. At seminars and scientific and practical conferences it is important to examine more concretely secretaries' concerns and the questions which face them and to regularly hear their reports at bureau sessions and plenums.

The party leader's name is associated with many remarkable achievements of our day. To augment the honor of this title with new deeds is the supreme duty and obligation of every party organization secretary.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR 1979 SHOW POPULATION GROWTH IN ALL REPUBLICS

LD261216 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 26, TASS--The population of the Soviet Union, as of January 17, 1979, reached 262 million 436,000, according to precised estimates. Compared to the previous census in 1970, it increased by 20.7 million, or by 9 per cent. The growth was stable at the annual rate of approximately 0.92 per cent. The population has grown in all union republics.

These data were furnished by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR which completed processing of the first stage of materials of the USSR population census conducted in January this year. They describe the number and composition of the population by sex, marriage status, level of education, nationality and language, source of the means of subsistence, number and size of families.

The urban population of the USSR increased from 136 million in 1970 to 164 million in 1979 accounting for 62 per cent of the country's population against 56 per cent according to the previous census. The rural population decreased by 6.9 million due to migration to cities and as a result of the transformation of rural settlements into urban ones.

The number of persons who have higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education reached 139.1 million according to the 1979 census showing an increase of 46 per cent against 1970. The levels of education of the urban and rural population have considerably drawn nearer.

The Soviet Union is a multinational state. The friendly family of the Soviet peoples consists of more than a hundred nations and nationalities. Those polled indicated their nationality and language themselves. The data show that 93.1 per cent of the country's population regard the language of their nationality as their native tongue and 6.9 per cent--languages of other peoples of the USSR. During the 1970 census, Russian was named the second language, of which they have a fluent command by 41.9 million persons of different nationalities of the USSR. In 1979 their number increased to 61.3 million people.

66.3 million families were recorded in the census out of which 29.7 per cent consist of 2 persons, 28.9 per cent--of three persons, 23 per cent--of 4 persons and 18.4 per cent--of five and more persons.

According to the results of the 1979 census, 122.6 million men and women are married. Their number grew by 15.4 million, or by 14.4 per cent against 1970.

According to the census, the number of those engaged in social production reached 135 million, an increase of 17 per cent against 1970.

More details on the first stage of the processing of the census materials are contained in the brochure, prepared by the USSR Central Statistical Board, to be shortly put out in a mass edition.

CSA Chief Comment

LD262230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has completed its elaboration of the first stage of the materials of the all-union population census which took place in January 1979.

We have invited Comrade Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR CSA, to the microphone: [begin recording]

The census has given new, valuable information about our country's population. Data on numbers, distribution and composition with regard to sex, marital status, level of education, nationality, language, source of income, and number and size of families illustrate the Soviet people's achievements during the 9 years since the 1970 census, that is, during the period of the implementation of the socioeconomic program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

The results of the census are of great importance for planning the country's economic and social development and, first of all, for drawing up the plan for the 11th 5-year plan period, 1981-85.

Great qualitative changes have taken place in the intercensus period in the composition of our people. Its level of education has risen. Each nationality has received further all-round development, and at the same time the process of drawing all nations and ethnic groups steadily closer and of strengthening their fraternal friendship and unity has continued. Changes have taken place in the distribution of the population of such factors as mutual status, sources of income and in other indices.

As a result of our rapidly developing industry, increases in mechanization and the rise of labor productivity in agriculture, urban population is constantly growing throughout the country. During the 1970-78 period, the number of urban residents has increased by almost 28 million, and there was a drop of 6.9 million in the number of rural inhabitants. With a view to further developing agriculture, the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum set the task of retaining a settled population and of cadres of workers, especially machine operators.

The results of the 1979 census, compared with past data, demonstrate a huge increase in the educational and cultural level of the population. I shall mention the following figures:

According to the first and only census held in the prerevolutionary period, the census of 1897, almost 75 percent of the population of tsarist Russia was illiterate. According to the 1979 census, more than 80 percent of those employed in our country's national economy have a partial or complete secondary education or higher. Universal compulsory secondary education is now being implemented in the USSR. Since 1970 the number of people with this level of education has risen by 82 percent.

The work of workers in industry, agriculture and in all other sectors of the national economy has become more creative and richer in content.

At the stage of developed socialism, the level of education of the working class and the collective farm peasantry is drawing closer. In our country a social task of immense historic significance has been successfully solved. Genuine equality between women and men has been insured in actual facts in all spheres of public life. Their level of education is constantly coming closer and working men and women have virtually identical education. According to the 1979 census, out of every 1,000 men employed in public production 810 had a higher or secondary education, and out of 1,000 women this figure was 801. The level of education of the population has risen in all union republics.

More than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups are working in the harmonious family of the Soviet peoples. The materials of the population census provide detailed demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of each of them. According to the results of the census, 93.1 percent of the country's population consider the language of their nationality as their mother tongue, and 6.9 percent consider as such languages of other peoples of the USSR. The census also took into account those people who, in addition to their mother language, have a fluent command of another language spoken by the peoples of the USSR the Russian language is the most widespread. In 1970, it was used as a second language by 41.9 million people of various nationalities and ethnic groups of the USSR. In 1979 this number had risen to 61.3 million people. In his greetings to the participants in the all-union scientific-theoretical conference entitled "The Russian Language Is a Language of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Peoples of the USSR," which took place in May 1979, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wrote: Lenin's dream of enabling each citizen of our country to study the great Russian language is being successfully implemented.

The census data reflect the results of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at the broad development of productive forces in the country's eastern areas. Thus, while during the last 9 years there has been an increase in the population in the Russian Federation as a whole, the number of inhabitants of Siberia and the Far East rose by 10 percent. This is primarily connected with expansion of the fuel and power engineering base, establishment of electric power systems, development of industry, construction of the dam and arrival of workers and specialists from all corners of our country. In some oblasts--for instance in Tyumenskaya, Magadanskaya and Kamchatkaskaya oblasts--the population increase during the inter-census period exceeded 30 percent.

Important data have been obtained for the analysis of the use of labor resources. According to the data of the two last censuses, the number of those employed in public production has increased from 115 million in 1970 to 135 million, or by 17 percent let us note incidentally that in the developed capitalist countries during this period unemployment more than doubled: In 1979 the number of unemployed exceeded 16 million.

As a result of the elaboration of the first stage of the materials of the census, other data that characterize the composition of the USSR population have also been obtained. They are cited in the brochure which will be brought out soon in a mass edition. Every figure produced by the census is evidence of major economic and social transformations.

The country's population is growing. Since 1970 it has risen by 20.7 million and stood at 262,436,000 on 17 January 1979. The date of the census. During the past year more than 2 million persons have been added to this figure so that today, on the eve of 1980, it can be said that the new year will be welcomed in by 264.5 million Soviet people. [end recording]

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON STALIN CARRIED IN SOFIA PAPER

AU241750 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 December 1979 carries on page 5 a 1,500-word report on an article in the Soviet daily PRAVDA on 21 December 1979, on Stalin's 100th birthday. The report on the article is dispatched through TASS and emphasizes the fact that Stalin was a very complicated and controversial historical figure. Several other Bulgarian dailies on 22 December 1979 carry the same version of the PRAVDA article.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES MINISTERIAL COLLEGIUM IN MOSCOW

LD251834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Enlarged collegium of the USSR ministries of gas industry and railways met in Moscow today. "The session of the collegium was addressed by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS USSR AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD261934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades.

The Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal were awarded to Hero of Socialist Labor Shokin, minister of the electronics industry, and orders of Lenin and hammer and sickle gold medals to Hero of Socialist Labor Narovchatov, a writer, and to Smertyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council Ministers.

The Order of Lenin was awarded to Shcherbina, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises.

The Order of the Red Banner of Labor was conferred on Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Certificates for the bestowal of military titles and marshal's stars of arms of troops were presented to Army General Salmanov and Marshal of Signal Troops Alekseyev.

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM

LD241827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom took place at Smolnyy Institute today to discuss the tasks of party organizations in higher educational establishments to fulfill the party and government decision on development of higher schooling and improving the quality of specialist training. "Taking part in the plenum was Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom."

LEADERS ATTEND CLOSING SESSION OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD241201 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 December 1979 front-pages a 600-word unattributed "Information Report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session." It says:

"The 11th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, continued its work 12 December 1979. The third sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1000 hours in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace.

"The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.I. Dolgikh and K.V. Rusakov.

"Deputy V.A. Kotelnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair."

After reporting the debates and the adoption of resolutions on the items on the agenda, the report states:

"With this, the 11th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, concluded its work."

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS RSFSR STATE PRIZES

LD252250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The presentation of RSFSR state prizes for 1979 for literature, art and architecture took place in Moscow today. The diplomas and badges of honor were presented to a large group of the RSFSR's creative intelligentsia by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He conveyed to the prize winners the cordial congratulations and wishes for new creative exploits from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Solomentsev stressed that in the implementation of its creative plans the party attaches great importance to the activities of the creative intelligentsia. It directs writers, artists, composers and those active in the theater and the cinema in raising their role in educating the new man. The recipients of the awards expressed cordial gratitude for the high evaluation of their work and gave the assurance that they would devote all their efforts and talent to serving the socialist homeland.

Address to Prize-Winners

LD261634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] RSFSR state prizes in literature, art and architecture have been awarded in Moscow. The award winners were congratulated by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said:

"Traditionally our session takes place in the final days of the year. It is quite natural that we are drawing up the year's results and are taking note of everything that has enriched our experience in implementing the party's line, and the decisions of its 25th congress.

The decision of the government of the Russian Federation names the new prize-winners. Formed under the fruitful influence of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, their creation helps to strengthen the indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of our motherland. The party calls on creative workers to create new significant products which reflect with talent the achievements of the Soviet people and the greatness of our time.

"I greet you from the heart, dear comrades, on the coming new year; I wish you good health, happiness, further successes and achievements for the good of our beloved motherland."

Solomentsev presented the awards to the winners, who expressed their thanks. Painter A.A. Yakovlev spoke, thanking his motherland for life and happiness.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM EXAMINES 1980 PLAN, BUDGET DRAFTS

ID211135 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held 11 December 1979. The plenum discussed the question "of the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum examined the draft Latvian SSR state economic and social development plan for 1980. The report on this question was delivered by M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The question of the draft Latvian SSR state budget for 1980 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1978 was also examined. The report was delivered by R.V. Praude, Latvian SSR minister of finance.

A debate on the reports ensued. The following took part in it: Ya.Ya. Bagris, first secretary of Riga Party Gorkom; E.M. Ozols, first secretary of Liyepaya Party Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.K. Malmeyster, president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; R.A. Kruminsh, first secretary of Valmiyerskiy Party Raykom; O.A. Narovskaya, twister at Daugavpils' Lenin Komsomol chemical fiber plant; I.T. Makarenko, chief of the Order of the October Revolution Baltic Railroad; R.F. Shchupanovskiy, general director of Riga's Radiotekhnika production association, and N.G. Altukhov, Latvian SSR minister of local industry.

V.N. Konovalov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, participated in and addressed the Latvian CP Central Committee plenum.

The concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by A.E. Voss.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

Voss Report

LD241633 [Editorial Report LD] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 December 1979 published on pages 1-2 a 9,000-word LATINFORM abbreviated account of the report delivered by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at the 11th December Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum to discuss "the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the republic party's organization's tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

12 December Session

LD211137 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM "Information Report: 12th Session of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, began work 12 December in Riga, in the Latvian CP Central Committee House of Political Enlightenment. The hall was filled with deputies--front-runners in industry and agriculture, the construction industry and transport, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and personalities from the world of science, culture, enlightenment and health care. 1100 hours. Comrades A.E. Voss, E.Ya. Aushkap, E.K. Beman, R.C. Verro, Yu.Ya. Ruben, B.Ya. Strautmanis, I.K. Strelkov, V.A. Chemm and Ya.Ya. Vargis took their places. V.N. Konovalov, CPSU Central Committee department chief, is taking part in the work of the session. The 12th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, will continue its work 13 December.

BRIEFS

KIEV APPOINTMENT--The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Olenenko chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Cinematography. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU]

RESHUFFLE IN KIEV--The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Fedorovich (Bushmakevich) chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Boris Alekseyevich Ivanenko of the duties of Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his transfer to the job of culture department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU]

LVOV OBLISPOLKOM RESHUFFLE--A session of the Lvovskaya Oblast Soviet on 18 December issued and endorsed the plan for the economic and social development and the budget of the oblast for 1980. In connection with his transfer to another job, the session relieved Comrade Telishevskiy of the duties of oblispolkom chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU]

KAZAKH APPOINTMENTS--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Zhumabek Asultekovich Seyrambekov) Kazakh first deputy minister of forestry, having relieved him of the duties of Kazakh deputy minister of forestry. The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed (Atimur Isavekov) Kazakh deputy minister of forestry. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU]

KAZAKH ADMINISTRATIVE RESHUFFLE--On 7 December the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium by decree appointed (Sanzhar Urazovich Zhinbekov) chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved (Abdymir Usabekov) of the duties of chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education because of his transfer to another job. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU]

KARAGANDA OBKOM RESHUFFLE--The decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from Comrade Brezhnev's speech were discussed on 18 December at an obkom plenum in Karaganda. Obkom First Secretary Korkin delivered a report. The plenum also examined organizational issues. Since Nazarbayev has been elected Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, he was relieved of the duties of obkom second secretary. (Almatambekov) was elected obkom second secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU]

JEWISH OBKOM PLENUM--A plenum of the Jewish Obkom was held yesterday in Birobidzhan to discuss the tasks of the oblast party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary Lev Borisovich Shapiro. The speaker and other plenum participants noted that the oblast's industry has prefulfilled its 4-year plan for the marketing of industrial production, 20 million rubles' worth above the planned figure, and fulfilled the plan in the sale of agricultural products. Nearly 350,000 square meters of housing has been made available for occupancy during the 4-year period. But the plenum also noted shortcomings in the economy management. Some enterprises have been poorly using their fixed capital and have been slow in mastering capacities. The planned increased rates of production have not been reached during the period by the oblast as a whole, Birobidzhan City, Smidovichskiy Rayon and nearly one-third of all enterprises. The plenum outlined concrete measures aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings and adopted a resolution on the matters discussed. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM--The regular fifth plenum of the Primorskiy Kraykom today discussed the results of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the kray party organization ensuing from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. Kraykom First Secretary Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin delivered a report. The plenum completely supported the basic positions and conclusions made by Comrade Brezhnev on the topical questions of the country's economic and social development in the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and during its concluding stage. Plenum participants noted that during the 4 years, the kray has increased industrial production by 23 percent, and by more than 6 percent this year. But the plenum also noted that because of delays in commissioning the most important national economy projects, slow development of planned capacities and insufficiently active introduction of progressive equipment and technology, the kray's industry has failed to fulfill its tasks for the rate of increase of production volumes and labor productivity. The lag has been especially great in nonferrous metallurgy, power engineering, coal and timber procurement industries, at plants of the Glavvladivostokstroy and administrations of the local, foodstuffs and baking industries of the krayispolkom. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-22 DECEMBER

LD230159 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 and 22 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 December

Tashkentskaya and Syrdarinskaya oblasts, Uzbekistan, have completed soil tilling. Over 420,000 hectares have been made ready for spring sowing. This year Uzbek farmers reaped a record cotton harvest--5,760,000 tons. (0100 GMT)

22 December

Kirghizia has successfully completed its cotton harvest and has fulfilled the raw cotton sale plan to the state, delivering 208,000 tons. (1100 GMT)

DELAYS IN SUPPLY OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS FOR AGRICULTURE CREATE PROBLEMS

LD241227 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Yu. Vasilyev report: "Accelerate Equipment Deliveries; from a Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] At a routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture most attention was devoted to questions of livestock wintering. Now that the mass socialist competition has developed throughout the country among livestock-raising workers to increase production and procurements of livestock-raising products in the 1979-1980 winter period, it is particularly important to insure the fulfillment of all the countryside's orders by industrial enterprises. This is made incumbent by the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution published in the press.

It must be emphasized that, completing the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, many plants are successfully fulfilling their pledges to rural workers. A considerable quantity of modern new equipment plant, machinery and spare parts has been delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All this has enabled rural workers to take one more step in raising agricultural production efficiency.

At the same time there are enterprises which are coping badly with the countryside's orders and which have great interruptions in dispatching essential equipment. This applies, in particular, to the Rezekne milking installations plant, the Sumselmash and Kvasilovfermmash plants, the Mamlyutka machine plant, the Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy agricultural machine-building plant and other enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

In the first 11 months of this year these enterprises owed kolkhozes and sovkhozes a large number of milking installations, steam-generating boilers, manure-removal conveyors and other farm machines and mechanisms, as well as technological equipment for large livestock-raising complexes. As a result, livestock raisers on many farms are experiencing great difficulties with the organization of livestock wintering.

There is a shortage of common salt, fodder phosphates, calcium carbide and sulfonated coal, which are also essential for normal livestock wintering. Enterprises of the USSR ministries of food industry and chemical industry are to blame for this, as well as certain USSR Gossnab salt bases.

Thus, according to the figures of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, by the beginning of December the Sol-Iletsk salt mine had undersupplied the countryside by more than 14,000 tons of common salt, and the Pavlodarsol enterprise by 9,000 tons. The Gossnab's Kazan, Uglich, Gorkiy and other salt bases are extremely sluggish in dispatching ground salt to farms. This is not the first time that the staff has discussed this. However, no progress has been made.

The session participants also reproached the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, whose enterprises failed to fulfill the plan to supply agriculture with Av-30 freon refrigerating plants. The commissioning of new livestock-raising complexes and farms is also being held up because of this.

The session also examined questions connected with the preparation of agricultural equipment for field work next year. It was pointed out that the initiative of leading Latvian, Turkmen and Orenburgskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblast machine operators has become widespread everywhere. Repair workers of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production of Equipment for Agriculture are greeting the new year with ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the fourth quarter's plans for repairing the machinery and tractor pool.

In some places, however, equipment preparation is also proceeding at a slow pace--chiefly owing to a shortage of particular components and assemblies and to laggardness in deliveries of new machines and mechanisms by industry. Just rebukes were addressed to the ministries of tractor and agricultural machine building, automotive industry and petroleum refining and petrochemical industry and a number of other ministries and departments. Specific measures were elaborated with a view to eliminating laggardness in material and technical supplies for agriculture.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments participated in the work of the staff.

KRIMSKIY OBKOM NOTES FARM PROBLEMS CAUSED BY POOR WEATHER

LD241435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Krimskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party has examined the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of communists following from its decisions. The situation taking shape at present in the enterprises, construction sites and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast has demanded of the plenum's participants businesslike and principled talk. Certain enterprises in the Crimea have not coped with their production program. As a result of the unfavorable weather conditions this year, the results of the agricultural workers' labor in the oblast have deteriorated. The plenum has outlined measures for eliminating these shortcomings.

KIRGHIZIA OVERFULFILLS PLAN FOR COTTON DELIVERIES

LD221418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Agricultural workers of the Kirghiz SSR have successfully carried out cotton harvesting and fulfilled their plan for sale of it to the state. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the republic's farms have delivered 208,000 tons of raw cotton to procurement points. The plan for 4 years of the 5-year plan for purchases of the valuable crop has been overfulfilled.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES AKTIV MEETING

LD270913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Col. Yu. Protasov report under the general headline: "Up to the Standard of Increased Demands"]

[Text] The party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the commander in chief, Ground Forces, has held a meeting. It discussed the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. A report was delivered by Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Taking part in the discussion of the report were communists M. Khomulo, Yu. Potapov, V. Grishantsov, V. Lebedev, I. Rogatin, N. Frolov, N. Lukyanov and others. The report and speeches stressed the great theoretical and practical significance of the plenum decisions in communists' ideological and political activity and in their struggle to further improve the combat readiness of ground forces units and subunits and the effectiveness and quality of combat and political training.

A resolution adopted outlines measures to intensify party influence on progress in fulfilling tasks facing the troops.

PAVLOVSKIY VASYAGIN ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES COUNCIL MEETING

LD270915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent report: "To Improve Military Commissariats' Work"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of military commissariats' work to prepare young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces. Reports were heard from the military commissars and chiefs of the political sections of the Lithuanian SSR and Rostovskaya Oblast military commissariats and from the chief of the Turkmen SSR Military Commissariat political section. Note was taken of military commissariats' great work to train young people before they are drafted and to select candidates for military schools. It was stressed that the military commissariats resolve the tasks entrusted to them by relying on daily assistance from local party and soviet organs and social organizations, and on reserve and retired officers.

The session was addressed by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES LENIN ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD270917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Today is the 60th anniversary of the Order of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution, Red Banner V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. A ceremonial meeting was held in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House to mark this event. It was opened by Army Gen Ye.Ye. Maltsev, chief of the academy.

The meeting participants greeted with warm applause a speech by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed congratulations to the academy collective from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev noted that the academy's graduates make a great contribution to the cuase of strengthening our armed forces' combat readiness and skillfully train and educate their subordinates. At the present stage their most important task is to propagandize the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the provisions put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum. While training political worker cadres, the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy is at the same time a major scientific center carrying out basic research in the sphere of social sciences and military theory and practice.

The academy collective was congratulated on the 60th anniversary by Yu.A. Dergousov, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, I.B. Bugayev, first secretary of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom; A.A. Sakharov, fitter at the Vladimir Ilich electrical motor engineering plant; Lt Gen V.V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and Marshal of Tank Troops O.A. Losik, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Tank Troops.

The ceremony was attended by N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Adm A.I. Sorkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; members of military councils and chiefs of political directorates of branches of the USSR Armed Forces; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Adm V.M. Grishanov and Col Gen S.A. Bobylev; Lt Gen Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs; Army Gen V.L. Govorov, commander of the Moscow Military District; Col Gen of Intendance Service V.N. Dutov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Finance Directorate; Lt Gen V.I. Bychenko, chief of the political directorate of military construction units; and People's Artist of the USSR Ye.N. Gogoleva, chairman of the Central Commission for Cultural Patronage of the USSR Armed Forces.

DEFECTS IN MILITARY DISCIPLINE, ORDER MUST BE ELIMINATED

LD211733 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Regulation Order"]

[Excerpts] The question of further strengthening discipline at every level and in every sector is today posed acutely on a statewide scale. "...Discipline and order are always necessary," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. "And they are particularly necessary now, when the scale of economic activity has increased enormously and when the network of economic interrelationships is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified." This conclusion also applies to our armed forces, whose activity is inconceivable without discipline and order.

Firm regulation order makes a subunit, unit or ship an organized, mobile, precisely controlled combat element ever ready to resolve the most complex tasks. At the same time regulation order is an important factor promoting the strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role. The stricter the regulation order is among the troops, the more successfully qualities such as discipline, smartness and diligence are molded in servicemen. The experience of many units attests this.

Along with this it must be noted that the multifaceted work to maintain regulation order still sometimes lacks consistency and purpose. For instance, people in certain subunits are not concerned enough about observing the daily routine, which is designed to strictly regulate the whole life and activity of subunits, units and ships from reveille to retreat. Certain measures of the daily routine, such as, for instance, morning physical training, the morning inspection and the evening rollcall, are sometimes held only formally and fail to achieve their aims. Personnel are still taken away from their classes. The time allocated for political eduation work is not always used for that purpose. All these deviations from the prescribed order disrupt the smooth rhythm of military service and weaken servicemen's belief in the immutability of regulation demands. They cannot be tolerated.

The USSR Armed Forces regulations for internal service oblige the commander (chief) to establish and maintain firm internal order in his unit or on his ship (in the subunit), to immediately eliminate perceived violations of service order and to resolutely nip in the bud any actions that may harm the combat capability of the unit or ship (subunit). Regulation order is immutable wherever strict observance of the rules of military etiquette, behavior and saluting and the rules for the wearing of uniform is the norm for every serviceman.

The personal example of officers, warrant officers, ensigns, sergeants and master sergeants and their attitude toward their subordinates and toward one another play a great role in asserting such order. It is not for nothing that it is said that subordinates take after their commander. The commander's strict observance of moral and ethical norms of behavior and irreproachable fulfillment of the demands of Soviet laws, the military oath, military regulations and his own official duties have a great influence on personnel. Every leader must be exacting toward himself and, while displaying the same exactingness and exigency toward his subordinates, must not be rude or offend their personal dignity.

One of the most important conditions for maintaining firm regulation order is purposeful party political work in which all educational tasks are resolved comprehensively, through the coordinated efforts of commanders, political organizers, party and Komsomol organizations and the army and navy public. Communists and Komsomol members must set an example of a conscientious attitude toward fulfilling the regulation demands.

To insure that servicemen's life and service is completely in line with regulation demands is to create more favorable conditions for fruitful military labor and to insure organization and discipline, and high vigilance and combat readiness.

GORSHAKOV VISITS BALTIC FLEET CRUISER IN RIGA

LD270919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Lt Cmdr A. Koretskiy article: "A High Assessment"]

[Text] Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet--Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshakov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, has visited the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya here. He familiarized himself with the organization of the training process and socialist competition on the ship in the new training year and told the servicemen about the work and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshakov also attended a display exercise by a platoon of marines commanded by Guards Snr Lt. V. Isayev. The seamen practised complex exercises on an obstacle course. The navy commander in chief gave a high assessment of the marines' skill and noted the methodical skill of platoon commander Guards Snr Lt. V. Isayev.